

# National Mall Liberty Fund DC

*National Liberty Memorial  
Site Selection Report  
July 23, 2013*

National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission





# National Mall Liberty Fund DC

## *Site Selection Report*

**Maurice A. Barboza**

Founder and CEO

National Mall Liberty Fund DC

**Michael Curtis**

Vice President

Chairman, Committee on Site and Design

National Mall Liberty Fund DC

**Michael Franck**

Franck & Lohsen Architects

**Art Lohsen**

Franck & Lohsen Architects

**Jose Bustamante**

Director

RKK Engineering



# Executive Summary

**N**ational Mall Liberty Fund DC is authorized by Congress to establish a memorial in either Area I or Area II of Washington, DC. The memorial would honor the contributions of African Americans to the Revolutionary War and illuminate the long struggle to achieve the “blessings of liberty.”

Our Committee on Site and Design (SDC) examined [43 potential memorial sites](#) located in and around the Monumental Core with these objectives:

1. Identify every available site
2. Compare sites to determine characteristics that would enable a memorial to be understood
3. Draft objective [site selection criteria](#) that identify sites having the closest association with the subject matter
4. Identify facts that define the criteria and are capable of comparison across multiple sites (Example: “prominence” equates to distance, proximity and sightlines to the Washington Monument – not a panel’s scoring of 1 to 4.)
5. Determine how a memorial could [harmonize the physical and historical context](#) of a site into a message about the nation’s principles
6. Explore the benefits a memorial could derive from, and offer to, the area surrounding a site

This Site Selection Report (Report) covers eight of 10 sites qualified by [18 criteria](#). Five stood out as the best qualified based on proximity to the Washington Monument, [symbols of the Revolutionary War](#) and relevant military, political, and civil rights history. These sites are submitted for the consideration of the National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission.

- [Lincoln Memorial Northwest](#) (Site 1)
- [Interior Department Triangle at Virginia Avenue](#) (Site 2)
- [Walt Whitman Park](#) (Site 3)
- [Freedom Plaza](#) (Site 4)
- [Jamie L. Whitten Building, USDA, 14th Street](#) (Site 6)

[Whitten](#) and [Freedom Plaza](#) ranked highest, based on [scores of qualified, excellent and exceptional](#). Whitten ranked exceptional in 17 categories. Freedom Plaza ranked excellent or above in 14 categories. Freedom Plaza has 12 [sightlines to relevant history](#), including the Pulaski Memorial. However, one of Whitten’s six sightlines is the entire Washington Monument.

In addition to criteria and sightlines, indefinable qualities like, prominence, attractiveness, and potential are expressed by the hot to cold colors of a “[Glow Meter](#).” These signify an amalgamation of SDC’s emotional responses; the subjective and objective results can sometimes inform one another.

For example, Lincoln Northwest ranks higher on the Meter than Interior’s Triangle. But it falls far behind Interior, [U.S. Archives](#) and Gallery of Art in the objective rankings and number of sightlines. The last two were eliminated although they ranked higher on the Meter and outnumber them by a combined 10 sightlines to one. Both about structures that overawe their surroundings. One criterion – constraints -- overruled 17 others, including context and sightlines, and the Meter.

We welcome the advice of NCMAC in determining the final site or sites for an environmental assessment.



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# Acronyms and Definitions

**Area I:** An area of Washington, DC, reserved for memorial subjects of “pre-eminent historical and lasting significance to the nation.”

**Area II:** An area outside of Area I reserved for memorials not specifically designated for Area I

**CFA:** Commission of Fine Arts

**F&L:** Franck & Lohsen Architects

**GSA:** General Services Administration

**LFDC:** National Mall Liberty Fund DC, the organization designated by Congress as the sponsor of the National Liberty Memorial

**MCFP:** Monumental Core Framework Plan

**MMMP:** Memorials and Museums Master Plan

**NCMAC:** National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission

**NCPC:** National Capital Planning Commission

**NCR:** National Capital Region (NPS)

**NPS:** National Park Service

**NSDAR:** National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

**Reserve:** A zone within Area I and the Mall designated by law as off-limits to new memorials and museums

**SDC:** Committee on Site and Design of National Mall Liberty Fund DC.

**USDA:** United States Department of Agriculture



# Enabling Legislation

Excerpt from Section 2860 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2013, Pub. L. 112-239

## **ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMEMORATIVE WORK TO SLAVES AND FREE BLACK PERSONS WHO SERVED IN AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

(a) Eligible Federal Land - In this section, the term `eligible Federal land' means Federal land depicted as `Area I' or `Area II' on the map numbered 869/86501 B and dated June 24, 2003. The term does not include the Reserve (as defined in section 8902(a) of title 40, United States Code).

(b) Commemorative Work Authorized - The National Mall Liberty Fund D.C. may establish a memorial on eligible Federal land to honor the more than 5,000 courageous slaves and free Black persons who served as soldiers and sailors or provided civilian assistance during the American Revolution.

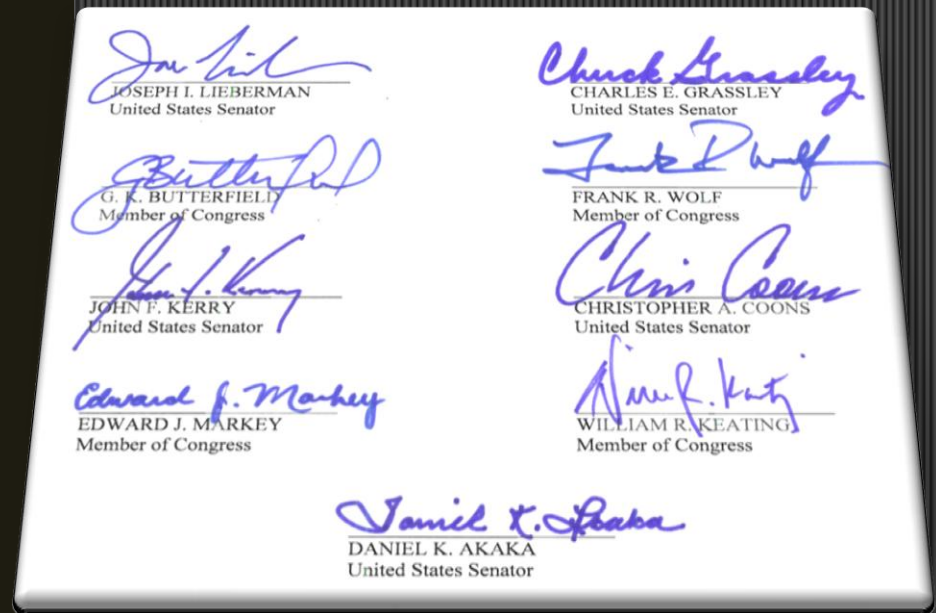
(c) Compliance With Standards for Commemorative Works - Chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code, and other applicable Federal laws and regulations shall apply to the establishment of the commemorative work authorized by this section.

(d) Prohibition on Use of Federal Funds - The National Mall Liberty Fund D.C. may not use Federal funds to establish the commemorative work authorized by this section.



*...these remarkable patriots have often been relegated to a mere footnote....it prevents us from taking an honest, nuanced view of our nation's history.*

– Letter to the chairmen and ranking members of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees, December 10, 2012





## Legislative History, 2005 – 2012

**P**resident Barack Obama signed Public Law 112-239, the National Defense Authorization Act of 2013, on January 2, 2013. Section 2860 (b) authorizes the National Mall Liberty Fund D.C. to establish a memorial in Area I or Area II of Washington, D.C.

The National Liberty Memorial would honor thousands of enslaved and free black persons who served as soldiers and sailors or provided civilian assistance during the American Revolution. Federal funding is prohibited.

Sens. Joseph Lieberman and Charles Grassley (with Sens. John Kerry and Christopher Coons joining as cosponsors) introduced the amendment, which the U.S. Senate approved on December 2, 2012. The conference report cleared Congress on December 21.

The Senate Energy Committee had already reported S. 883 on January 13, 2012, a bill similar to the amendment and also introduced by Sens. Lieberman and Grassley. Also in the 112th Congress, Reps. Donald Payne, deceased, and Frank Wolf sponsored, H.R. 2181. No action occurred on the companion, and the House-passed defense bill approved in May 2012 was silent on the memorial.

Sens. Chris Dodd and Grassley and Rep. Payne introduced the National Liberty Memorial Act in the 109th, 110th, and 111th Congresses. The bills of the 109th and 110th proposed to retain a site already approved for a previous project at Constitution Gardens.

However, a 2003 moratorium on future construction on the Mall stood in the way. A revised bill introduced in the 111<sup>th</sup> sought an unspecified site in Area 1.

The Senate Energy Committee, August 5, 2010, unanimously reported S. 2738 as it would two years later. The House parks panel took no further action on H.R. 4036, the companion bill, although a hearing was held on September 16.

Later, S. 2738 was incorporated into an omnibus public lands package accompanying more than 100 separate measures. With adjournment looming, and consensus lacking, the entire package died.

The National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission, with members noting the memorial's worthiness, recommended both versions of the bill during the 109th (June 27, 2006) and 111th Congresses (April 21, 2010).



# Site Selection and Presentation Methodology



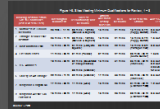
Organization of a site and design committee



Creation of site selection criteria



Review of sites listed in *Memorials and Museums Master Plan* (MMMP) and Map of the Reserve and Area I.



Creation of charts and tables that allow data to be studied objectively and presented clearly



Review of aerial and street maps and studies and planning documents, including *Extending the Legacy*, *Monumental Core and Framework Plan*, and others



Review of the apparent Revolutionary War, military, political, social and civil rights history surrounding each site



Site visits, meetings and periodic conversations to compare findings and opinions



Determination of the approximate size and ownership and the calculation of distances from the site to metro rail stations and landmarks



Informal meetings with NPS and NCPC, beginning in 2009



Selection of qualified sites and preparation of site profiles, including photographs, charts, observations and maps identifying sightlines





# Site Selection and Presentation Methodology



Aerial photographs and site location insets from MMMP



Glow Meter depicts how the surroundings - site to site - would shift the memorial's message and either increase or decrease its capacity to tell as close to a complete story as possible



Site photographs and enlargements, including pictures of each site's most dominant sightline



Chart qualifies and compares each site based upon 18 criteria



Observations concerning each site and issues requiring additional information



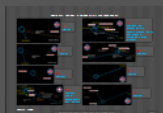
Chart lists sites found unqualified



Maps depict the presence of relevant landmarks radiating from each site's viewscape



Appended are MMMP's profiles of each site (Sites 5 and 6 are not covered)



Sightline nodes compare the presence of relevant landmarks within each site's viewscape





# Users Guide to Links: Site Selection and Locations

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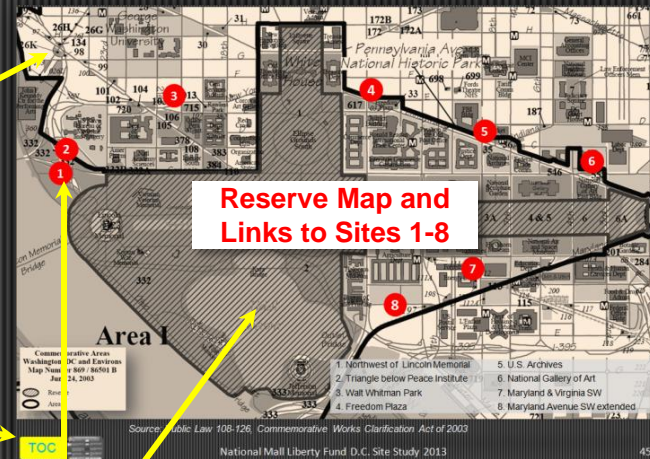
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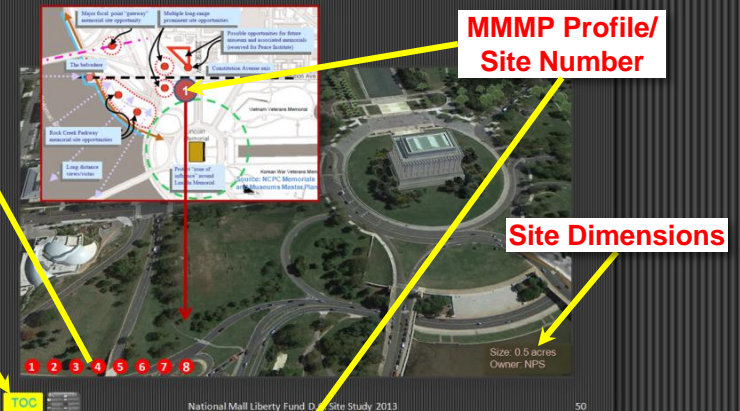


**Links to Sites 1-8**

**Site Selection and Presentation Methodology**

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  | Organization of a Site and Design Committee  |  | Creation of site selection criteria  |
|  | Review of sites listed in Memorials and Museums Master Plan (MMMP) and Map of the Reserve and Area I   |  | Creation of charts and tables that allow data to be studied objectively and presented clearly  |
|  | Review of aerial and street maps and photos and planning documents, including Extending the Legacy, Monumental Core and Framework Vision, and others |  | Review of the apparent Revolutionary War, military, political, social and civil rights history surrounding each site                       |
|  | Site visits, meetings and periodic conversations to compare findings and opinions  |  | Determination of the approximate size and ownership and the calculation of distances from the site to metro rail stations and landmarks    |
|  | Unofficial meetings with NPS and NCPC, beginning in 2009   |  | Selection of qualified sites and preparation of site profiles, including photographs, charts, observations and maps identifying sightlines |

**Linked Slides**

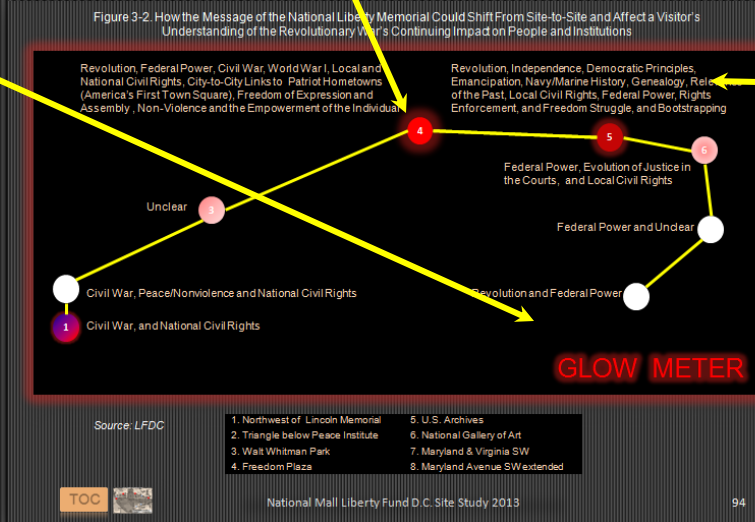
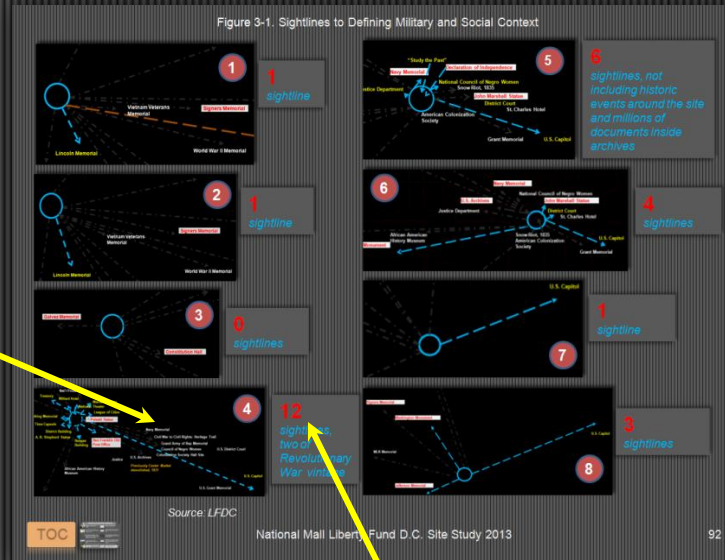


**1** 23rd Street, Constitution Avenue and Rock Creek Parkway, NW (Site 6, Area I)

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# Users Guide to Links: Historical Nodes



**Number of Relevant Sight Lines and Changing Context**



# Users Guide to Links: Observations and Pictures

[illegible]

**Observations, Site 1**

Proximity to Washington Monument  
Significant to Washington Monument, or within one block

Proximity to Revolutionary War landmarks  
Significant to Revolutionary War landmarks

Powerful visual connection to an object, *intangible*

Walking distance to relevant social & mil

Could showcase design for highest use

**Continuing/ongoing street corridor**

Proximity & access of access, to south traffic

Major thoroughfare

Metrol Station within 0.6 miles

No interstates, rails or transportation corridors

Streets, flooding, parking lot, trees, recreation, environment

Street and garage parking available

Ease and safety of pedestrian access

Proximity to existing development context

Potential site acquisition delivery

## Click Me for Notes on 18 Criteria for Sites 1-8 (some fill multiple slides)

**Observations, Site 2**

Proximity to Washington Monument  
Significant to Washington Monument, or within one block

Proximity to Revolutionary War landmarks  
Significant to Revolutionary War landmarks

Powerful visual connection to an object, *intangible*

Walking distance to relevant social & mil

Could showcase design for highest use

**Continuing/ongoing street corridor**

Proximity & access of access, to south traffic

Major thoroughfare

Metrol Station within 0.6 miles

No interstates, rails or transportation corridors

Streets, flooding, parking lot, trees, recreation, environment

Street and garage parking available

Ease and safety of pedestrian access

Proximity to existing development context

Potential site acquisition delivery

**Observations, Site 3**

Proximity to Washington Monument  
Significant to Washington Monument, or within one block

Proximity to Revolutionary War landmarks  
Significant to Revolutionary War landmarks

Powerful visual connection to an object, *intangible*

Walking distance to relevant social & mil

Could showcase design for highest use

**Continuing/ongoing street corridor**

Proximity & access of access, to south traffic

Major thoroughfare

Metrol Station within 0.6 miles

No interstates, rails or transportation corridors

Streets, flooding, parking lot, trees, recreation, environment

Street and garage parking available

Ease and safety of pedestrian access

Proximity to existing development context

Potential site acquisition delivery





## The Mission

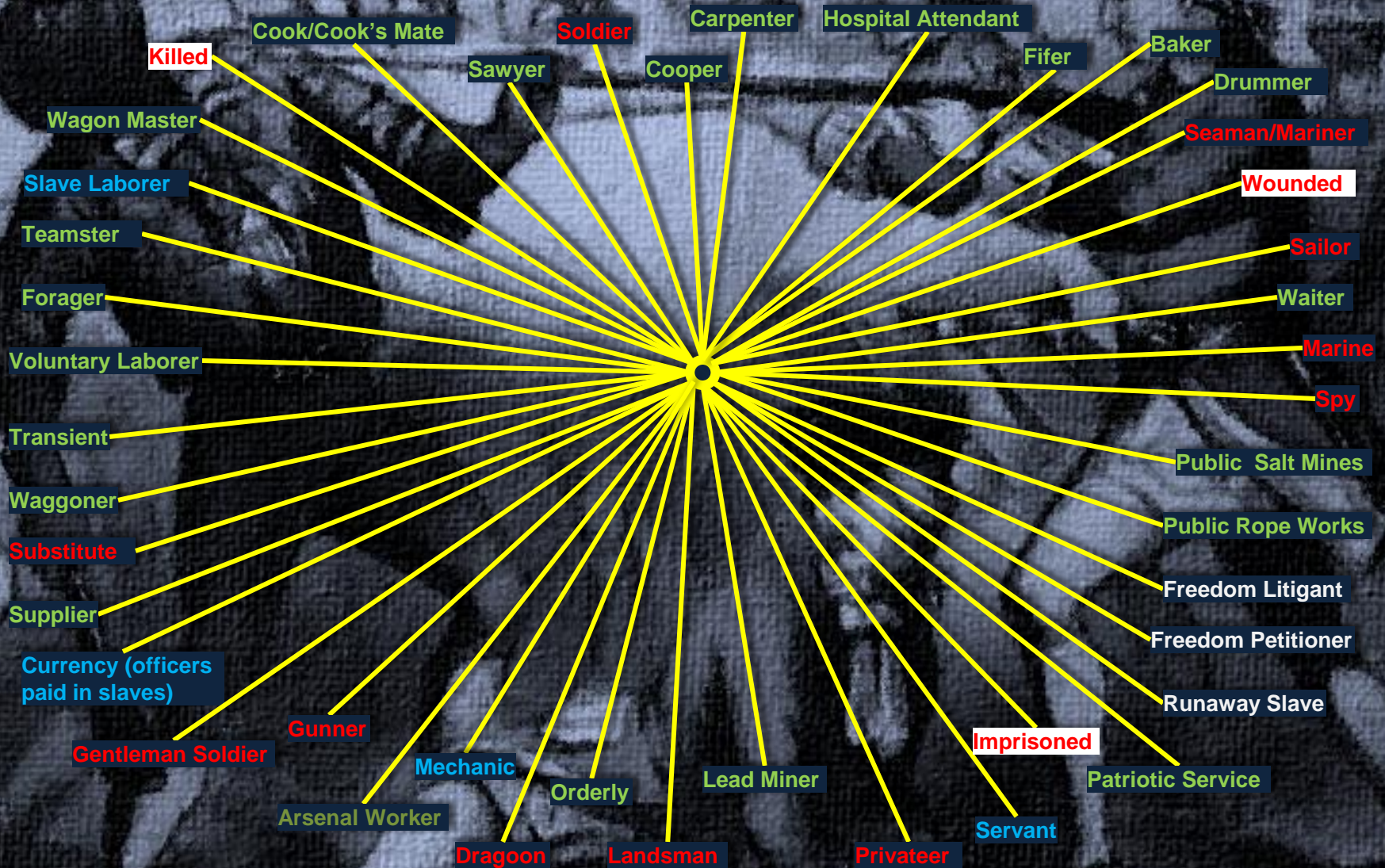


Our mission is to construct a memorial in Washington, D.C. to thousands of enslaved and free black persons who fought in the Revolutionary War to bind the destiny of future generations to the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

This includes tens of thousands of unnamed men, women and children who provided civilian assistance or acted as if the declaration were marching orders to run away from tyranny and petition courts and legislatures for liberty.



Figure 1-1. Patriotic and Military Service



Source: LFDC

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## The Combatants

Enslaved and free African Americans served in all of the major battles of the Revolutionary War, from Lexington and Concord to Yorktown. Most served in integrated units -- something that did not recur until the Korean War.

Besides soldiers, sailors, and marines, thousands of blacks served in the salt and lead mines of Virginia, drove wagons, made weapons and ammunition, felled trees, built defenses, and spied on the British. They were killed, captured and wounded. Many applied for pensions, married and raised large families. Some received bounty land and praise from Washington, state legislatures and officers.

Blacks had been serving in the military since the French and Indian Wars. When skirmishing commenced along the road, between Lexington and Concord, there were about 500,000 blacks among the estimated population of 2.5 million. Just over 40 percent, or 820, of Connecticut's eligible black males served from a population of around 5,100. Rhode Island contributed about the same, while the lion's share, 1,570, came from 194 communities in Massachusetts.

Around half of the black population lived in Virginia where the fear of revolts and mass escapes tempered the will to make soldiers of the enslaved. Nonetheless, at least 600 served from 82 counties.

Patriots from every state made conscious choices to serve. Boston's free black soldiers won an exemption when all blacks were barred for a time after Bunker Hill.

Among the men on Lexington Green on the morning of April 19, 1775, was Prince Estabrook. Later that day the enslaved 34 year old was the first casualty of his race. He recovered and served multiple enlistments until 1783, including at Ticonderoga.

Also at Lexington was Peter Salem, a Framingham minutemen, who received his freedom upon enlistment. Others were freed at the completion of service. Some masters reneged on their promises after pocketing soldiers' pay. Legislatures acted to stop the backsliding; courts often found for the patriots.

After years of speculation over how many served, a 2008 publication, "Forgotten Patriots," lists over 5,000. Some authorities estimate there were over 10,000.

There could be up to 8 million descendants. The first black mayor of Hartford, Connecticut, a Harvard scholar, a Raleigh firefighter, a private investigator and a retired federal judge are among them.

There are whites who embrace distant black ancestors and share the pride with fellow descendants.



# Civilians, Liberty Seekers and Recognition at the Local Level

**A**mong the most compelling men, women, and children are those who saw opportunity in the era's rhetoric of liberty and disarray. Blacks by the thousands ran away to freedom. Some fled to the British after the Royal Governor of Virginia offered freedom to any slave who stood with him. Others filed freedom petitions with courts and legislatures.

Elizabeth Freeman, whose husband was a casualty of war, won a law suit in 1781 that set her free and brought down slavery in Massachusetts. A Stafford County slave holder advertised in the Virginia Gazette of February 3, 1776, that Charles had run off the previous November by "a determined resolution to get liberty...".

Although comparatively small, the population of free blacks increased enough after the Revolution to spur community-building and spawn leaders. Leaders did not simply materialize in the 1950s; they are rooted in institutions dating back to 1776. The creation of churches and resilient institutions continued the fight for the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

The businesses and enterprises they undertook enabled descendants to pass on hard-won lessons of education, persuasion and frugality. The Revolutionary War ancestor of scholar Paul Robeson, a baker, bought his own freedom and supplied the army with provisions.

Wealthy Philadelphia sail maker, James Forten, then a 15 year old powder boy, was held a prisoner after his privateer was captured by the British. His granddaughter, Charlotte, was an educator and abolitionist.

Many ancestors are known because they are described in war records as "negro," "black," "mulatto," "yellow," brown," "man of color," and "slave." Others are identified by slave names like Caesar, Pomp or Primus. Or by aspirational names like Liberty or Freedom. Census, birth and death records and the records of slave holders may shed new light on the identities of others.

Last year, the Alexandria city council honored John Pipsico, Benjamin Whitmore, Joseph Longdon and William Lee. Prince William and Fairfax counties honored their patriots, including John Sidebottom who helped carry the wounded 18 year old James Monroe off the battlefield at Trenton.

Robert Randall of Fairfax County -- wounded and hospitalized for six months -- was later captured and brought to Yorktown by the British where he escaped and reenlisted once again.

Nearly 70 similar resolutions were approved in Virginia, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. North Carolina's governor declared the week of June 24-30, 2012, "Forgotten Patriots Week."



# History of Commemoration

**T**here has been a consciousness for over 160 years that African American soldiers and patriots of the Revolutionary War deserve recognition. This has roots in the conflict when men like Salem Poor and Peter Salem received honors for bravery. Others, later in life, received awards, land grants, and compensation as a demonstration of appreciation.

In 1851, historian William C. Nell and seven others petition the Massachusetts legislature for a memorial to Crispus Attucks, the first casualty of the Boston Massacre of 1770.

George Bancroft's 1860 work, "History of the United States," says, "the roll of the army at Cambridge had from its first formation borne the names of men of color." Then he says, "Free negroes stood in the ranks by the side of white men."

In 1908, Virginians Giles B. Jackson and Webster Davis observed in *The Industrial History of The Negro Race of The United States*, "Monuments innumerable have been erected to white soldiers who fought in the Revolution. Only a few kind words have been said for the colored soldiers."

In 1936, Howard D. Asbury of the Wareham Bicentennial Commission prepares a compendium of over one thousand African American soldiers of Massachusetts.

In 1961, "The Negro in the American Revolution" introduced African American Revolutionary War soldiers to a wider audience, as well as to the long-acknowledged guesstimate "that 5,000 Negro soldiers served in the patriot forces...."

From 1968 to 1981, the U.S. Postal Service issues patriot stamps honoring, among others, Peter Salem, Salem Poor, William Ball, Oliver Cromwell and Prince Whipple.

In 1984, Congress approved a resolution honoring the role of the black patriots, runaway slaves and freedom petitioners. (Public Law 98-245)

In 1985, nearly 30 members of Congress, historians, organizations, children and teachers ask Congress and NCMAC to support a memorial.

In 1986, Congress authorizes a national memorial. (Public Law 99-558)

In 1988, Congress declares the history of "preeminent historical and lasting significance " and the Secretary of the Interior, accordingly, approves a memorial site on the Mall. (Public Law 100-265)

In the late 1990s, the U.S. Mint issues a commemorative coin honoring Crispus Attucks.

In 2005, the National Mall Liberty Fund D.C. incorporates to complete the unfinished work and construct a memorial.

The 2008 publication of their names, service and residences in "Forgotten Patriots, African American and American Indian Patriots in the Revolutionary War," confirms that no fewer than 5,000 African Americans served on the American side in the Revolutionary War.



# Conclusions

Thousands of enslaved and free black persons performed countless patriotic acts and served as soldiers, sailors, marines, and civilian workers in the cause of independence and the creation of the United States of America.

Even more saw the Declaration of Independence as a call to run away from the tyranny of slavery wherever it led. Others argued that, “all men are created equal,” validated petitions asking courts and legislatures to set them free.

While many earned the freedom they sought, only gradually, and sometimes grudgingly, are they gaining recognition for the durability of their achievements. The reason: Up to two generations ago, history and government were complicit in a cover up and human beings were not free to choose where to sit or stand.

Less fortunate contemporaries of the 1776 generation continued to be bought and sold on and around the Mall. Later, their great-grandchildren were excluded from public places on Pennsylvania Avenue in the sightline of the Capitol, White House and Washington Monument.

As the last of them died off through the 1840s, including residents of Washington, D.C., they witnessed the continued carving up of the fruits of independence among those who perceived slavery and segregation as a right secured to them by the founding fathers.

Because the direction of local government was determined by Congress, African Americans likened Washington to a plantation.

The disenfranchisement of residents was characteristic of practices in cities and towns across the nation. Blacks were assumed to having done nothing worthy of respect, equal rights or memorialization.

In the face of seemingly unbending willpower, the descendants of the forsaken men and women of the American Revolution served the nation nobly through every war and peaceful interlude. No depravation or indignity could cause them to suspend their patriotism or scorn the promise of 1776.

Offspring imbibed their example that liberty only flourishes if the principles of the union, and the union itself, are safeguarded by the fellowship of its citizens. “...I do expect it (the nation) will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other,” Lincoln cautioned in 1858.

Some in Congress in the 1980s, who promoted a memorial and acknowledged the preeminent value of the history, had been officeholders during Jim Crow, including Sen. Strom Thurmond, the former segregationist governor of South Carolina.

This year’s anniversary of the 1963 March on Washington will remind us of how far America has journeyed. However, landmarks in Area I could tell the whole story of triumph spanning 10 generations, if the National Liberty Memorial comes to share their sightlines.

The Revolutionary War, national independence, Civil War and the Civil Rights Movement affirm that their vision for America prevailed.



## The Lessons



Through interaction with its surroundings, the site and design of the National Liberty Memorial will fortify American history and reveal how persons without rights and in the most desperate of circumstances --

- served honorably under General George Washington, and beside their compatriots of every background, in military and civilian roles,
- struggled to win freedom and equality decades before Lincoln's birth and the Emancipation Proclamation,
- aspired to make the ideals of the Declaration of Independence a part of the Constitution and a reality for all citizens,
- fought and died in all wars, from the Revolution to the present (including the Civil War), and
- prevailed in their vision for America.



*These Americans, both slaves and free persons, served to secure the liberty of their fellow countrymen, and it is well past time to acknowledge their sacrifice.*

*–Senator Joseph Lieberman, remarks  
2012, sponsor 2011 - 2012*

*2015, sponsor 2011 - 2015*

*–Senator Joseph Lieberman, remarks*



*The young Iowans who were interested in the effort at the time (1989-1992) continue to be strong advocates for the memorial now. Their steadfast commitment to getting this memorial built pays tribute to the patriots we all want to honor.*

– Senator Charles Grassley, remarks 2006,  
sponsor 2005 - 2012

sponsor 2002 - 2015

– Senator Charles Grassley, remarks 2006,

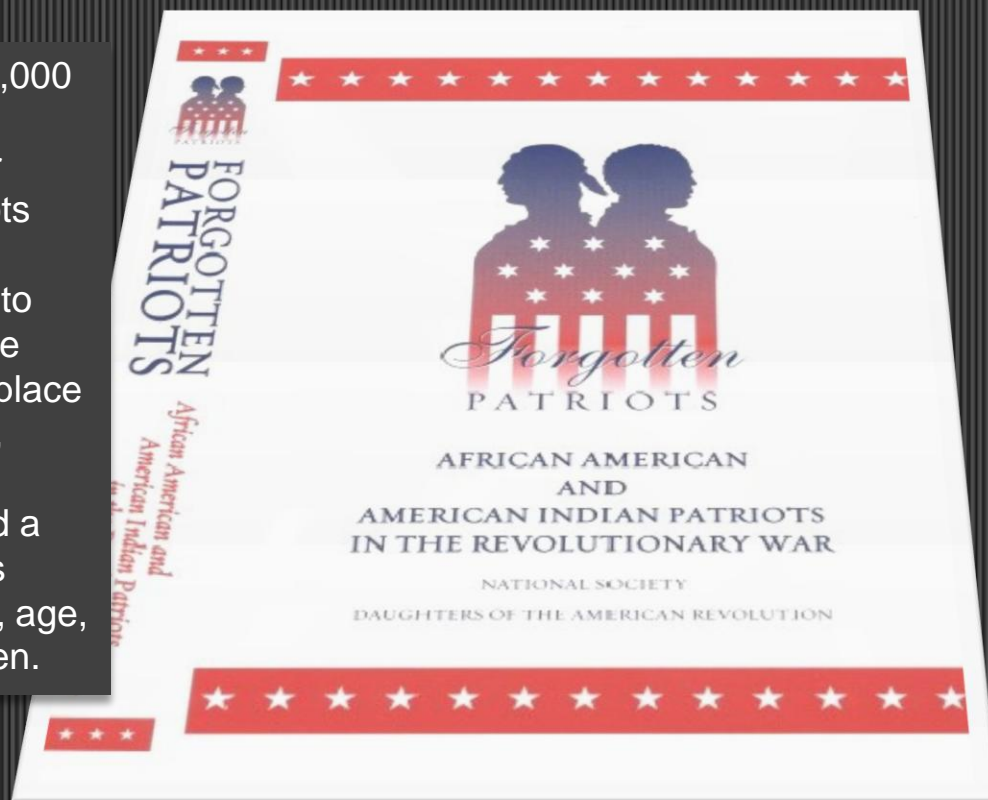
patriots we all want to honor

this memorial built pays tribute to the



## The Patriots: Who They Are and Where They Lived

As of 2008, over 5,000 African American Revolutionary War soldiers and patriots became known by name and service to America. Many are associated with a place of residence, birth, marriage or death. Some are ascribed a complexion, status owner, if enslaved, age, spouse and children.

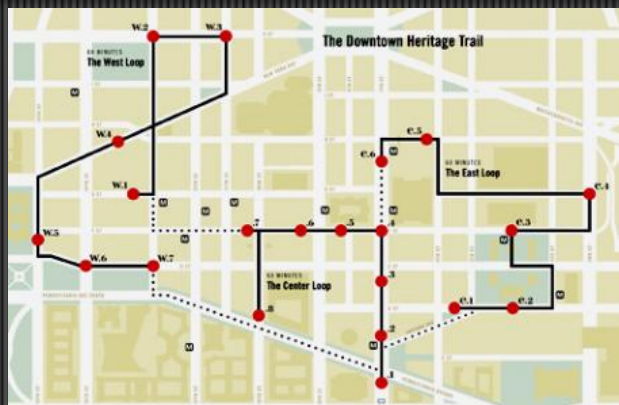




## Future Links on a Heritage Trail and African American Revolutionary War Soldiers Once Residing Within the Original Boundaries of Washington, D.C.

*Downtown Washington, DC is rich in little known historic sites, where you can touch and sense the American past. Boston, for many visitors, represents our colonial and Revolutionary War history with its Freedom Trail. Philadelphia, with the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall, tells the story of the creation of the new nation. But Washington, DC has been at the heart of the struggle to preserve the Union and fulfill its dreams. Civil War to Civil Rights: Downtown Heritage Trail focuses on two themes—the war between the states and the continuing challenge to realize equal rights for all citizens—that link the history of the city to the history of the nation.*

- Civil War to Civil Rights Downtown Heritage Trail



### Montgomery County

Benjamin Jackson  
Benjamin Newman

### Prince Georges County

John Adams  
George Buley  
George Dias/Dice  
Henry Dorton

### Alexandria /Fairfax County

John Pipsico  
Joseph Longdon  
Benjamin Whitmore  
William Lee  
George Brumma  
Robert Randall  
John Caine  
Frederick Hall  
Ambrose Lewis

### Washington, D.C.

John Carey



Table I. Local Resolutions Honoring Patriots

**Resolutions of Support Suggesting the National Liberty Memorial Could Link the Nation's Communities to Washington, D.C. through Forgotten Revolutionary War History**

|   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <u>Connecticut</u><br>Plainville<br>West Hartford<br>Wallingford<br>New Milford<br>Lebanon<br>Lyme<br>Litchfield<br>Coventry<br>Hebron<br>Old Saybrook<br>Somers<br>Granby<br>Groton<br>Mansfield<br>Bolton<br>Thompson<br>Colchester<br><br><u>Connecticut Officials</u><br>Governor Dannel P. Malloy<br><br><u>Connecticut General Assembly</u> | <u>Massachusetts</u><br>Lancaster<br>Oxford<br>Chester<br>Harwich<br>Edgartown<br>Montague<br>Reading<br>Great Barrington<br>Deerfield<br>Northampton<br>Woburn<br>Wellfleet<br>Natick<br>Billerica<br>Amherst<br>Littleton | <u>Rhode Island</u><br>Smithfield<br>Little Compton<br><br><u>Rhode Island Officials</u><br>Governor Lincoln Chafee<br><br><u>Louisiana</u><br>New Orleans<br><br><u>North Carolina</u><br>Craven County<br>Charlotte<br>Anson<br><br><u>North Carolina Officials</u><br>Governor Beverly Perdue<br>"Forgotten Patriots Week"<br><br><u>Ohio</u><br>Marietta | <u>Virginia Cities/Counties</u><br>Alexandria City<br>Alleghany<br>Amelia<br>Appomattox<br>Bath<br>Brunswick<br>Buckingham<br>Caroline<br>Charles City County<br>Chesterfield<br>Fairfax<br>Fluvanna<br>Goochland<br>King and Queen<br>Prince William<br>Richmond County<br>Scott<br>Shenandoah<br>Whyte<br>Nelson<br>Patrick<br><br><u>Virginia Officials</u><br>Governor Tim Kaine, 08 |
|---|---|--|--|

Source: LFDC



Figure 1-2. Example of the Distribution of African American Revolutionary War Soldiers Serving from Towns in the state of Connecticut



Source: LFDC



Table II. Connecticut's African American Revolutionary War Soldiers by County

| County             | Number of Towns | Population 1774<br>-20 | Population 1774<br>+20 | Estimated Eligible 16-20 | Estimated Eligible 20-40 | Estimated Eligible | Total Serving | Percentage Eligible for<br>Service | Total White Population | Total Black Population | Black Percentage<br>Total Population |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Hartford           | 13              | 274                    | 370                    | 137                      | 296                      | 433                | 63            | 15.47                              | 50,666                 | 1,093                  | 2.11                                 |
| New Haven          | 10              | 199                    | 268                    | 100                      | 214                      | 314                | 80            | 29.63                              | 25,896                 | 854                    | 3.19                                 |
| New London         | 11              | 328                    | 335                    | 164                      | 268                      | 432                | 153           | 31.71                              | 31,542                 | 1,194                  | 3.65                                 |
| Fairfield          | 12              | 286                    | 358                    | 143                      | 286                      | 429                | 92            | 20.49                              | 28,936                 | 1,153                  | 3.83                                 |
| Windham            | 09              | 127                    | 147                    | 64                       | 118                      | 181                | 67            | 35.89                              | 27,494                 | 476                    | 1.70                                 |
| Litchfield         | 13              | 92                     | 99                     | 46                       | 79                       | 125                | 52            | 49.52                              | 26,844                 | 331                    | 1.22                                 |
| Middlesex (1785)   | 06              | n/a                    | n/a                    | n/a                      | n/a                      | n/a                | 39            | n/a                                | n/a                    | n/a                    | n/a                                  |
| Tolland (1785)     | 06              | n/a                    | n/a                    | n/a                      | n/a                      | n/a                | 16            | n/a                                | n/a                    | n/a                    | n/a                                  |
| No residence given | n/a             | n/a                    | n/a                    | n/a                      | n/a                      | n/a                | 258           | n/a                                | n/a                    | n/a                    | n/a                                  |
| <b>Total</b>       | 80              | 1,306                  | 1,577                  | 653                      | 1,262                    | 1,915              | 820           | 42.83                              | 191,378                | 5,101                  | 2.60                                 |

\*See Table 87, Population of the Colony of Connecticut: Census of 1774, *A Century of Population Growth*, pp. 166-169. This table lists the total black population at 6,464. However, 1,363 American Indians were included in the subtotals erroneously.

\*\*This chart was compiled by National Mall Liberty Fund D.C.

Source: LFDC



*Think about how much they must have loved this country -- how they believed in its dreams. It's an astounding devotion. It's in a league by itself.*

– President George H.W. Bush, donor, during an Oval Office ceremony, 1991

Oval Office ceremony, 1991

– President George H.W. Bush, donor, during an



*They deserve special recognition in order to help better educate our country on the sacrifices made by a population often forgotten in accounts of the Revolutionary War.*

– Merry Ann T. Wright, President General, NSDAR, in a letter to the chairmen and ranking members of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees, December 10, 2012

Committees, December 10, 2012  
House and Senate Armed Services  
chairmen and ranking members of the  
General, NSDAR, in a letter to the  
– Merry Ann T. Wright, President



*The city of Washington --  
conceived, planned, and built as  
the urban expression of a new  
nation -- has a form strongly  
linked to our nation's principles.*

– Monumental Core Framework Plan,  
NCPC and CFA, 2010



*We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.-- That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed*

–U.S. Declaration of Independence, 1776

–U.S. Declaration of Independence, 1776

powers from the consent of the governed  
are instituted among Men, deriving their just  
powers from the consent of the governed



*We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.*

– Preamble of the U.S. Constitution, 1789



*As I would sail down the Potomac, past Fort Washington on the left, and Mt. Vernon on the right, where lies the remains of the immortal George Washington, where my grandfathers fought side by side in the Revolutionary War, with the soldiers of the country, under the pretended flag of freedom, for no other purpose than for the declaration of rights and liberty. I could not look on that spot with reverence, as I should look, because he did not announce freedom to every man, when the bloody struggle should be over, but slavery continued worse and worse under the reign of Washington than it did under the reign of Great Britain. The chains grew tighter and tighter, until at last the General Assemblies began to pass statute after statute in nearly all the Southern States, to drive out the free colored people.*

– George Henry, “Life of George Henry,” 1898, Providence, R.I.  
seaman, born a slave in Virginia in 1819

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– George Henry, “Life of George Henry,” 1898, Providence, R.I.

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## Why they Served America -- to promote *a more perfect union...and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity*

|           |   |        |  |
|-----------|---|--------|--|
| 1619      | First African slaves arrive in Virginia   | 1835   | Race rioters attack restaurant of Beverly Snow and other black businesses along Pennsylvania Avenue, including a newspaper and schools |
| 1746      | Lucy Terry, enslaved, earliest known black American poet  | 1846   | Wilmot Proviso attempts to ban slavery in newly-won Mexican territory  |
| 1753      | <b>Slave James Robinson b. PG County MD, Revolutionary War and War of 1812, d. Detroit 1868 at 115, not freed until Emancipation Proclamation (See 1988 &amp; 2012)</b> | 1846   | <b>Frederick Douglass launches abolitionist newspaper</b>  |
| 1754–1763 | <b>Blacks serve in French and Indian Wars</b>   | 1849   | <b>Harriet Tubman escapes from slavery, boosts underground railroad</b>  |
| 1773      | Phillis Wheatley's book of Poems published  | 1850   | California admitted as a free state  |
| 1776      | <b>Declaration of Independence declares Americans entitled to life, liberty, pursuit of happiness</b>   | 1850   | Slave trade in Washington, D.C. prohibited.  |
| 1776-83   | <b>Up to 10,000 blacks serve in Revolutionary War</b>   | 1850   | <b>Stricter fugitive slave law enacted</b>   |
| 1776-90   | <b>AME, other churches, groups, businesses formed, tens of thousands run away and petition for liberty</b>  | 1852   | Uncle Tom's Cabin published  |
| 1776-83   | Black and white ancestors of President Barack Obama serve in Revolutionary War  | 1855   | <b>Black activist William C. Nell of Boston publishes the "Colored Patriots of American Revolution"</b>                                |
| 1783-1827 | Most northern states ban slavery by 1827 (N.J. 1865)  | 1854   | Missouri Compromise of 1820 repealed   |
| 1787      | Slavery banned in the Northwest Territory   | 1857   | Dred Scott case: Congress cannot ban slavery, slaves not citizens.   |
| 1789      | <b>U.S. Constitution ratified; at least a dozen provisions constrain principles of the Declaration of Independence</b>  | 1859   | John Brown captures federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry   |
| 1790-1810 | Virginia's free black population rises from 12,866 in 1790 to 30,570  | 1861   | Confederacy founded and the Civil War begins.  |
| 1793      | Cotton gin increases demand for slave labor   | 1861/5 | <b>Over 180,000 blacks serve in the Civil War</b>  |
| 1793      | Federal fugitive slave law is enacted   | 1863   | <b>Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation</b>  |
| 1800      | Gabriel Prosser organizes a slave revolt  | 1865   | <b>Congress creates Freedmen's Bureau to nurture freedmen</b>  |
| 1808      | Congress bans the importation of slaves from Africa.  | 1865   | North <u>believes</u> it won the Civil War   |
| 1812      | <b>Black Soldiers serve in integrated and segregated regiments in War of 1812</b>   | 1865   | Lincoln assassinated   |
| 1816      | American Colonization Society created to return blacks to Africa  | 1865   | Ku Klux Klan formed  |
| 1820      | Missouri Compromise bans slavery north of southern Missouri   | 1865   | 13th Amendment prohibits slavery   |
| 1822      | Denmark Vesey slave revolt  | 1865/6 | <b>Black codes passed, restrict rights of freed slaves</b>   |
| 1831      | Nat Turner leads slave uprising   | 1866   | <b>Congress authorizes 8 black regiments to fight Indians in the west</b>  |
| 1831      | William Lloyd Garrison begins publishing the Liberator  | 1867   | Confederacy divided into 5 districts, civil rights guaranteed  |
|           |   | 1868   | 14th Amendment defines citizenship, nullifies Dred Scott Case  |
|           |   | 1869   | <b>Howard University opens nation's first black law school</b>   |
|           |   | 1870   | 15th Amendment gives blacks right to vote  |
|           |   | 1870   | <b>Hiram Revels elected first African-American senator</b>   |



## Why they Served America -- to promote *a more perfect union...and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity*

### **1870-77 16 blacks in Congress, about 600 in state legislatures**

- 1871 Black businessman opens integrated Wormley Hotel; sponsors legislation for the creation of black public schools in Washington, D.C.
- 1877 Reconstruction ends; civil rights erode
- 1879 Black Exodus: thousands of blacks migrate to Kansas
- 1881 Spelman College for black women founded
- 1881 Booker T. Washington founds the Tuskegee Institute
- 1881 George Washington Carver begins teaching at Tuskegee
- 1896 **Eunice Russ Ames Davis, last living female abolitionist, and daughter of Prince Ames, a black Revolutionary War soldier, is first black member of Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) – her race is lost until uncovered in 2008 DAR forgotten patriots research**
- 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* declares segregation constitutional
- 1898 **Blacks serve in the Spanish-American War**
- 1905 W.E.B. DuBois founds the Niagara movement, a forerunner to the NAACP
- 1908 **W.E.B. Du Bois becomes a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, later resigns and is reinstalled posthumously**
- 1908 *Industrial History of The Negro Race*, notes "Monuments innumerable have been erected to white soldiers who fought in the Revolution. Only a few kind words have been said for the colored soldiers."
- 1909 The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People founded
- 1914 Marcus Garvey establishes the Universal Negro Improvement Association, "to promote the spirit of race pride" and worldwide unity among blacks
- 1917-18 **African Americans serve in World War I , 93rd Infantry Division, one of two all black companies, praised for combat performance**
- 1920s Harlem Renaissance flourishes in the 1920s and 1930s
- 1931 Scottsboro Boys: Nine black youths indicted in Alabama, Supreme Court must overturn bogus state convictions twice

- 1936 Howard D. Asbury, Wareham Bicentennial Commission, prepares compendium of over 1,100 African American patriots of Massachusetts
- 1939 **DAR denies black contralto Marian Anderson booking at Constitution Hall; she sings to 75,000 at Lincoln Memorial**
- 1941-45 **African Americans volunteer to serve in World War II**
- 1947 Jackie Robinson breaks baseball's color barrier
- 1948 President Harry Truman's executive order integrates U.S. armed forces (a first since American Revolution)
- 1950-53 **African Americans serve in integrated units in Korea**
- 1952 Malcolm X becomes a minister of the Nation of Islam
- 1952 **National Theater remains segregated until 1952, after nearly 20 years of protest**
- 1954 Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kans. declares racial segregation in schools unconstitutional
- 1955 Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat beyond the "colored section" of a bus and is arrest, boycott begins
- 1955 **Young black boy, Emmett Till, brutally murdered; in spite of boastfulness, persons charged with crime acquitted**
- 1956 Montgomery's buses are desegregated
- 1957 Southern Christian Leadership Conference established
- 1957 **Governor Orval Faubus orders Arkansas National Guard to block black students from Little Rock high school**
- 1957 President Eisenhower sends federal troops to intervene on behalf of Little Rock students
- 1960 Four black students in Greensboro, NC begin sit-in at segregated Woolworth's lunch counter
- 1960 "Greensboro Four" served lunch at Woolworth's counter.
- 1960 Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee founded
- 1961 Benjamin Quarles publishes "The Negro in the American Revolution"
- 1961-73 **Thousands of African Americans fight in Vietnam**
- 1961 Black and white students volunteer as "freedom riders"
- 1962 President Kennedy sends 5,000 federal troops to enforce black student 's enrollment at the University of Mississippi



## Why they Served America -- to promote *a more perfect union...and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity*

|         |  |         |   |
|---------|--|---------|---|
| 1962    | James Meredith is first black student to enroll at the University of Mississippi               | 1978    | Supreme Court upholds affirmative action, but not at the expense of others  |
| 1963    | Martin Luther King, Jr., jailed for nonviolent civil disobedience                              | 1980    | Western Plaza renamed Freedom Plaza to honor MLK  |
| 1963    | March on Washington attended by about 250,000  | 1980-84 | Lena Santos Ferguson joins DAR after challenge to exclusionary treatment; settlement requires DAR to bar discrimination and identify <u>every</u> black soldier of Revolution |
| 1963    | MLK writes "I Have a Dream" speech" at Willard Hotel   | 1984    | President Ronald Reagan signs resolution calling on nation to honor African Americans of the Revolutionary War era  |
| 1963    | Governor Wallace blocks black students registering at University of Alabama                    | 1986    | President Reagan signs bill authorizing a memorial in Washington to African American Revolutionary War patriots   |
| 1963    | Four young black girls at Sunday school in Birmingham killed by bomb explosion                 | 1988    | MLK Time Capsule buried at Freedom Plaza  |
| 1963    | Riots erupt in Birmingham, two black youths killed   | 1988    | Maurice Barboza tells NCMAC "James Robinson so typifies...those who fought...for freedom."  |
| 1964    | President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act   | 1988    | President Reagan signs bill that declares history of Revolutionary War era African Americans of "lasting significance"  |
| 1964    | Bodies of civil-rights workers found, murdered by KKK for registering voters                   | 1992    | Race Riots in Los Angeles, jury acquits police officers for the videotaped beating of African-American man  |
| 1965    | Martin Luther King receives the Nobel Peace Prize  | 1996    | President Bill Clinton signs Crispus Attucks Commemorative Coin legislation for runaway slave killed at Boston Massacre   |
| 1965    | Malcolm X assassinated; founder of the Organization of Afro-American Unity                     | 1997    | Supreme Court rules programs to maintain diversity in schools unconstitutional  |
| 1965    | "Bloody Sunday" march over Selma's Edmund Pettus Bridge  | 2008    | DAR publishes names of over 5,000 forgotten black patriots  |
| 1965    | Congress passes the Voting Rights Act of 1965  | 2008    | Sen. Barack Obama is first African American nominated for president by a major party  |
| 1965    | Rioting in Los Angeles, 35 killed and 883 injured  | 2008    | Barack Obama is first African American elected president  |
| 1966    | Black Panthers founded   | 2009    | Eric H. Holder, Jr. is first African American Attorney General  |
| 1967    | Stokely Carmichael coins phrase, "black power"   | 2009    | First African American female flight crew takes historic flight, from Atlanta to Nashville  |
| 1967    | Race riots in Newark (July 12-16) Detroit (July 23-30)   | 2011    | Sens. Joseph Lieberman and Charles Grassley introduce a bill to establish a National Liberty Memorial   |
| 1967    | President Lyndon Johnson appoints Thurgood Marshall first black Justice of the Supreme Court   | 2012    | Rep. John Conyers (July 4) places flowers on grave of Revolutionary War black soldier James Robinson at Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit   |
| 1967    | The Supreme Court overturns Virginia law prohibiting interracial marriage                      | 2012    | DAR President General Merry Ann T. Wright urges Congress to approve National Liberty Memorial   |
| 1968-81 | U.S. Postal Service issues stamps honoring individual black patriots                           | 2013    | <b>President Obama signs authorization for a memorial to African American contributions to American Revolution</b>  |
| 1968    | Martin Luther King, Jr. assassinated April 4 in Memphis  |         |   |
| 1968    | President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act, April 11, (Fair Housing                          |         |   |
| 1968    | Western Plaza (May) is location of "Resurrection City" protest                                 |         |   |
| 1968    | Solidarity Day, June 19, 50,000 protest in Washington during Poor People's March               |         |   |
| 1973    | Congress approves home rule allowing Washington DC residents to elect a mayor and city council |         |   |



## Remembering Ex-Slave and Veteran James Robinson this Independence Day

By The Admin on July 4, 2012

Rep. John Conyers, Jr.



- Today, I joined historian Dale Rich at an Independence Day Memorial at the Historic Elmwood Cemetery for the late James Robinson, ex-slave, Revolutionary War Soldier, War of 1812 Veteran, Author and resident of the city of Detroit. Robinson died at the age of 115.

The United States is a beacon of freedom, democracy, and hope throughout the globe.

236 years after the founding of our nation, it is important that we remember those who helped build this great nation. America did not become great by accident.

America is great because of veterans like James Robinson who never stopped believing in the power of the American Dream. As a slave, Robinson fought in two wars for our nation fighting for the freedom of all while being denied his own.

As our nation continues to face challenges, we remember Robinson and remind ourselves that Americans have the ability to overcome struggles.

Today, as we spend time with friends and family, let us stop to appreciate the freedom we have in the greatest nation on earth and remember those who helped us win this freedom.

*America is great because of veterans like James Robinson who never stopped believing in the power of the American Dream.*

– Rep. John Conyers, Jr.,  
at the grave site of  
Revolutionary War  
Soldier James Robinson,  
July 4, 2012



*This memorial will remind us that we've been there, fighting and dying for America, from the Revolutionary War to Vietnam.*

- Rep. Parren Mitchell, 1985, testifying on a predecessor project before the House Task Force on Libraries and Memorials

Memorials

House Task Force on Libraries and  
on a predecessor project before the

- Rep. Parren Mitchell, 1985, testifying

Memorials and Libraries



*For too long, the role  
these brave Americans  
played in the founding of  
our nation has been  
relegated to the dusty  
back pages of history.*

– Former Senator Chris  
Dodd, remarks 2009, sponsor  
2005 – 2010

*...this memorial is an  
important chapter in the  
reclamation of our history*

– Rep. Donald M. Payne, Sr.,  
deceased, remarks 2007,  
sponsor 2005 – 2012



*What characteristics should be considered when determining whether a proposed memorial has a subject that is relevant to a particular site? Possibilities include the history, use, and significance of a site, or historic buildings, parks, or other memorials located nearby.*

- Memorial Trends & Practice in Washington, D.C., Review Draft, National Capital Planning Commission



# Site Selection History and Process

The National Mall Liberty Fund DC (LFDC) established a Committee on Site and Design (SDC) soon after incorporating in 2005. The original members are sculptor/architect Michael Curtis, chairperson; Michael Franck and Art Lohsen, Franck & Lohsen Architects; landscape architect George Dickie; Ron Sill, Reynolds Smith and Hills, Inc. (RS&H); Charles Atherton, deceased, former Secretary, U.S. Commission of Fine Arts (also a board member); and sculptor David Newton. These are the current members.

- **Michael Curtis**, chairperson
- **Franck & Lohsen Architects** (F&L)
- **Jose Bustamante**, director, RKK Engineering
- **Ronaldo “Nick” Nicholson**, former chief engineer for the Woodrow Wilson Bridge, Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT)
- **Maurice Barboza**, ex officio

LFDC, the SDC, and individual members, independently, met, from 2005 to early 2009. Discussions reconvened in December 2012 in anticipation of the enactment of Public Law 112-239 on January 2, 2012.

F&L and David Newton created a conceptual design to bring authenticity to forgotten historical figures. These men, women and children, both free and enslaved, are not associated with the nation's birth or the struggle for Independence and personal liberty during the Revolutionary War.



Committee on Site and Design meets at the offices of Franck & Lohsen Architects on January 30, 2009. Left to right Michael Franck, George Dickie, Ron Sill, Art Lohsen, Maurice Barboza (not visible) and Michael Curtis.

The concept consists of life-size freestanding and relief sculpture. The lesser relief figures are set in bronze and affixed to a curved wall surrounded by landscaping, plantings and walkways. Categorized as a small memorial, the expression enables anyone to imagine how design could evolve, from one site to another. It is useful in understanding cost and inspecting candidate sites for size and the positioning of elements. However, design is premature until context and sightlines become pertinent to a choice between two sites.

By late 2008, it was clear that the four-year effort to retain the site at Constitution Gardens, granted previously to a predecessor group, would not succeed. LFDC began considering whether other sites were sufficiently connected to revered historical events and the struggle for liberty, from the Revolutionary War.

After consulting the “Memorials and Museums Master Plan,” (MMMP) Mr. Curtis, SDC, and the congressional sponsors, Mr. Barboza, LFDC Founder & CEO, decided that the loss of the Constitution Gardens site below the Washington Monument, while a setback, could lead to a memorial of equivalent or, even, elevated presence and accuracy.



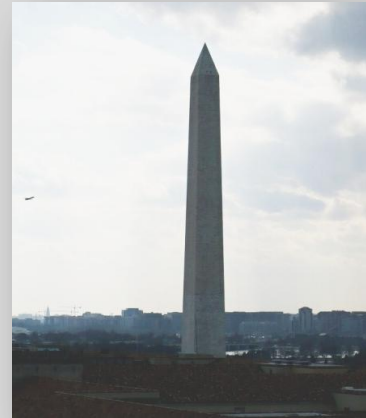
# Site Selection History and Process

Mr. Barboza visited sites along the periphery of the Reserve during September 2008. Mr. Curtis guided a tour on October 10, 2008, from sites around Arlington Cemetery, Hains Point, and South Capitol SE to Nationals Park. Mr. Barboza, Mr. Curtis and SDC consulted the staff of NCPC on January 9, 2009, to discuss changes in the selection process and additional sites. The findings were assessed by SDC using topographical and zoning maps and long-range federal and local development plans. SDC evaluated 15 sites on January 30, 2009, at the offices of F&L. Later, they adjourned to the 12th floor balcony of the JW Marriott Hotel for an aerial view of Freedom Plaza and Pennsylvania Avenue outward to the Capitol, Washington Monument and Constitution Hall.

Sites in the vicinity were compared to those with greater separation to understand how context and distances might inform site selection. On February 23, 2009, SDC met off-the-record with staff of the National Park Service to discuss the selection process and verify the availability of specific sites.

## Criteria

Later, the attributes of each site were recorded for use in fashioning initial qualifying criteria for these and additional sites. Photographs were taken and site characteristics compared and catalogued. Superficial historical research was undertaken to uncover any obvious connections between the sites and forgotten events that occurred around current and former structures and intersections. The outcome of this initial exploration nearly four years later persuaded LFDC that the first qualification of a memorial site should be either a view of, or proximity to, the Washington Monument.



A second criterion emerged - positioning the memorial near structures, events, principles and aspirations that motivate and define the struggle for liberty. These include social, military, political and civil rights history as well as correlations that draw out family ties and ties to local

history. These could cause the National Liberty Memorial to knit Washington to every community once home to an African American patriot. LFDC plans to catalogue every landmark and memorial across the nation that relates to African Americans of the Revolutionary War. This will inform a future design, spotlight local tourism and alert officials and potential donors of the benefits of a national memorial.

While the sites currently under consideration are urban in character, the remarks of Mr. Barboza before NCMAC in November 1985 still apply to assessing an effective site outside of the Reserve.

*The Patriots Memorial must be closest to those things with which it shares a common history and to those things with which it is commonly perceived to have no relationship at all. Only then can the memorial explode myths and misperceptions, exposing the essential elements it shares in common with the symbols most important to Americans.*



Table III. Site Selection Criteria , Sites 1 – 8

| Theme  | Context   | Feasibility of Use   | Public Access  | Availability and Practicality  |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Proximity or sightlines to the Washington Monument                         | Capacity to amplify and augment the site by associating it with relevant landmarks and buildings as well as history and ongoing activities and commemorations | Optimum size for a small memorial with potential to produce an enhanced visitor experience | Proximity to Metro Station   | No excessive demolition or development costs anticipated   |
| Proximity or sightlines to landmarks relating to Revolutionary War         | Potential to attract, and further instruct and inspire, tourists planning to visit popular nearby destinations  | Potential for reflection   | Adequacy of walkways and the walking distance and conditions between associated landmarks and other tourist venues               | No long-range plans for area redevelopment that could alter the site, delay acquisition or impact a final design                           |
| Proximity or sightlines to relevant social, political and military history | Proximity to architecture reminiscent of the Revolutionary War era  | Not overshadowed by surroundings   | Roads, ramps and interstate highways do not impede pedestrians or diminish the appearance or appeal of the site as a destination | The existence of plant material or incompatible utilities, structures or recreational facilities that would require coexistence or removal |
|  | Walking distance to MLK Memorial and African American History Museum  | No excessive noise from trains, planes and automobiles                                     | Availability of street and garage parking  | Potential for flooding   |
|  |   | Availability of spill-over space for ceremonies, such as plazas and walkways               |  |  |

**\*\*Sites were qualified for consideration based on these criteria.**

**E+ = Exceptional**

**E = Excellent**

**Q = Qualified**

**NQ = Not Qualified**

Source: LFDC

TOC



# Site Selection History and Process

## Themes

This Report explores the theme of the National Liberty Memorial and the historical contexts of eight potential memorial sites. LFDC seeks NCMAC's guidance in identifying one or more sites for an Environmental Assessment, including how the following strategies could make the most of the visitor experience and promote the leisure and commercial pursuits of people, offices and businesses nearby.

- Storytelling that mates the theme to a fully-revealed context
- The mating of design cues in nearby structures, memorials and forgotten history to the site
- Visitor engagement through visual stimulation and events
- Hidden economic and physical assets harnessed to add value and generate esteem beyond the imagery

These could extend the memorial's reach in time and space so any age, at any time, could learn something new about their bonds to ancestors, sacrifice, community, nation, principles, and the past and future. The memory of a visit should remain as powerful as the visit itself – always reminding citizens that the “blessings of liberty,” and the struggle to achieve it, are all around us, from their hometown to yours.

In late December 2012, LFDC and SDC began to plan this Report and initial NCMAC presentation. Again, Mr. Barboza reviewed the 100 sites contained in the MMMP and revisited the ones already studied by SDC between 2008 and 2009. Imagery, aerial, street, topographical and road maps by Google Maps, Google Earth, and ArcGIS Bing Maps Aerial identified context and walking distances as well as the locations of two additional sites.



**Pennsylvania Avenue, from the 12th Floor Balcony of the JW Marriott Hotel**

- Gallery of Art (Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues)
- U.S. Archives (9th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue)

The initial criteria enabled us to qualify these sites (listed west to east) based on two simple constants: proximity to the Washington Monument (2,000 yards) and views to relevant social, military, political and civil rights history.

- **Northwest of Lincoln Memorial (Site 1)**
- Triangle below Peace Institute (Site 2)
- **Walt Whitman Park (Site 3)**
- **Freedom Plaza (Site 4)**
- U.S. Archives (Site 5)
- Gallery of Art Triangle (Site 6)
- **Maryland & Virginia SW (Site 7)**
- **Maryland Avenue SW extended(Site 8)**

Each site is close enough to the Washington Monument. However, only three might cause a visitor to suspect relevant history around the site without prodding from the design.



# Site Selection History and Process

## Visits

Mr. Barboza and Mr. Curtis planned to make separate site visits and later compare observations. Mr. Barboza visited the eight sites on December 30, 2012. He and Mr. Curtis met on January 4, 2013 to discuss the locations of the sites. Later, Glenn DeMarr of NPS forwarded the official map of the Reserve and a list of sites contained in the MMMP that are no longer available.

Mr. Barboza met with NPS Associate Regional Director Peter May and Mr. DeMarr on January 13 to discuss the site selection process, available sites, and the next opportunity for LFDC to seek the advice and counsel of NCMAC on alternative sites. Mr. Barboza sent a letter to Mr. May on January 14 requesting an opportunity to make such a presentation. An amended letter replaced it on February 7.

Mr. Curtis visited all the sites between January 21 and January 27, 2013. He and Mr. Barboza met on January 28 to discuss their observations. By January 31 a first draft of this Report was available, including all of the data and observations gathered up to that point. Journalist and author Jefferson Morley received a copy. Mr. Morley is the author of “Snow-Storm in August” about a riot that engulfed Pennsylvania Avenue in 1835 and threatened to devastate the fragile advances made by African Americans in Washington since the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Morley, Art Lohsen (F&L) and Mr. Barboza toured multiple sites in the area of Federal Triangle on February 3. Historical connections around at least three sites are especially pronounced. SDC met on February 28 to review a second draft of this Report.

The expanded criteria received special consideration. Twenty subcategories make up these five criteria.

- Theme
- Context
- Feasibility of Use
- Public Access
- Availability and Practicality

SDC applied the criteria to the list of sites considered in 2009 and eliminated the 10 below from further consideration. The locations had no sightlines to tap for connections to the Revolutionary war and subsequent struggles. Some offer muted connections or are entirely beyond the view or range of the Washington Monument and the [axis of Revolutionary War memorials](#), from the White House to the Jefferson Memorial.

- Memorial Avenue at George Washington Memorial Parkway
- E Street Expressway Interchange, Kennedy Center
- Constitution at Belvedere
- South Capitol Street terminus at the Anacostia River, SE/SW
- Tidal Basin on Maine Avenue west of 14th Street, SW
- Woodrow Wilson Plaza and Ben Franklin Circle
- East Potomac Park on Washington Channel
- Edward R. Murrow Park and James Monroe Park
- Franklin Park between I, K, 13th and 14th NW Streets
- J. Edgar Hoover Building at intersection of 10th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue



# Site Selection History and Process

## Unlisted Sites

On April 10, 2013, NPS notified Mr. Barboza of the potential availability of 15 additional sites. These sites do not appear in the MMMP and are owned by the General Services Administration and NPS. On April 12, Mr. Barboza and Mr. Curtis toured the sites. This brought the number to 43 examined over four years. SDC later qualified two sites for further consideration.

- [Jamie L. Whitten, USDA, 14th Street](#)
- [Interior Department Triangle at Virginia Avenue and 19th Street](#)

On April 15, Mr. Barboza and Mr. Curtis discussed the NCMAC process and requirements with Mr. May and Mr. DeMarr. Two days later, they and Mr. Lohsen met with staff of the National Capital Planning Commission to discuss site selection. A similar consultation took place on May 13 with the director and staff of the Washington DC Office of Planning.

On April 30, Mr. Barboza and Mr. Curtis discussed the Whitten site with USDA. The site is owned by GSA and administered by USDA. A second meeting was held on May 9 with multiple officials of USDA and GSA.

USDA plans to create a National People's Garden around the perimeter of Whitten that incorporates building security. Franck & Lohsen Architects created a concept to determine if a memorial is compatible with the vision of USDA for the 14<sup>th</sup> Street side. Mr. Lohsen, accompanied by Mr. Curtis and Mr. Barboza, presented the concept to USDA officials on June 5, 2013. A PowerPoint presentation, "Then, Now, Future," is available upon request.

Thereafter, five of eight qualified sites were removed from further consideration. However, Sites 5, 7 and 8 remain listed in various tables for purposes of comparison.

- Triangle below Peace Institute
- **U.S. Archives (Site 5)**
- Gallery of Art Triangle
- **Maryland & Virginia SW (Site 7)**
- **Maryland Avenue SW extended(Site 8)**

SDC submits these sites (listed west to east) for the advice of NCMAC. Sites 1, 4 and 6 are located in Area 1 and are subject to Section 8908(b) of title 40, United States Code, except with respect to Section 2860 of Pub. L. 112-239.

- [Lincoln Memorial Northwest](#) (Site 1)
- [Interior Department Triangle at Virginia Avenue](#) (Site 2)
- [Walt Whitman Park](#) (Site 3)
- [Freedom Plaza](#) (Site 4)
- [Jamie L. Whitten Building, USDA, 14th Street](#) (Site 6)

They are among 10 of 43 sites found qualified using 18 objective criteria. Whitten and Freedom Plaza ranked highest, based on scores of qualified, excellent and exceptional. Whitten ranked exceptional in 17 categories. Freedom Plaza ranked excellent or above in 14 categories. ([See Table IV](#))



Table IV. Sites Scored on 18 Objective Criteria as Qualified or Not Qualified

| Sites 1 to 8 within 2,000 yards (1.1 miles) of Washington Monument       | Proximity to Washington Monument | Sightline to Washington Monument or Within One Block | Proximity to Rev. War Landmarks | Sightline to Rev. War Landmarks | Powerful Visual Connection to an Object/Landmark that Instructs Site | Walking Distance to Relevant Social & Military History | Could Showcase Design for Highest Impact on Visitation | Surroundings Enhance Reflection | Continue/Augment Uses (Economic Development Potential) | Proximity & Ease of Access to High Traffic Tourist Attractions | Major Landmark Axes | Metrorail Station | No Interstates, Rails or Ramps Surrounding Site | Constraints: Flooding, Structures, Trees, Recreation, Encroachment | Metered or Garage Parking Available | Ease and Safety of Pedestrian Access | No Excessive Demolition or Development Costs | Potential Site Acquisition Delays (unforeseeable) |
|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|---------------------------------|--|--|---------------------|-------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. <a href="#">Lincoln Memorial NW</a>                                   | Q                                | NQ   | NQ                              | NQ                              | Q  | Q  | Q  | NQ                              | Q  | Q  | E                   | NQ                | NQ  | Q  | NQ                                  | Q                                    | Q  | Q   |
| 2. <a href="#">Interior at Virginia &amp; 19<sup>th</sup></a>            | Q                                | Q  | Q                               | NQ                              | E+   | Q  | Q  | E                               | E  | Q  | Q                   | NQ                | E   | E  | Q                                   | E+                                   | E+   | E+  |
| 3. <a href="#">Whitman Park</a>  | Q                                | NQ   | Q                               | NQ                              | NQ   | E  | Q  | NQ                              | E  | Q  | NQ                  | Q                 | E   | Q  | Q                                   | E                                    | Q  | Q   |
| 4. <a href="#">Freedom Plaza</a>   | E                                | Q  | E+                              | E+                              | E+   | E+   | E+   | E                               | E+   | E+   | E+                  | E+                | E   | E  | E                                   | Q                                    | NQ   | NQ  |
| 5. <a href="#">U.S. Archives</a>   | E                                | Q  | Q                               | Q                               | E+   | E+   | NQ   | E+                              | Q  | E+   | E+                  | E+                | E   | NQ   | E                                   | E+                                   | E  | Q   |
| 6. <a href="#">Whitten West</a>  | E+                               | E+   | E+                              | E+                              | E+   | E+   | E+   | E+                              | E+   | E+   | E+                  | E+                | E+  | Q  | E+                                  | E+                                   | E+   | E+  |
| 7. <a href="#">Maryland &amp; Virginia SW</a>                            | Q                                | NQ   | NQ                              | NQ                              | Q  | Q  | NQ   | NQ                              | Q  | E  | E                   | E                 | NQ  | Q  | Q                                   | Q                                    | NQ   | NQ  |
| 8. <a href="#">Maryland SW extended</a>                                  | Q                                | E  | NQ                              | E                               | Q  | NQ   | NQ   | Q                               | Q  | NQ   | E+                  | NQ                | Q   | NQ   | Q                                   | E+                                   | Q  | NQ  |
| E+ = Exceptional    E = Excellent    Q = Qualified    NQ = Not Qualified |                                  |  |                                 |                                 |  |  |  |                                 |  |  |                     |                   |   |  |                                     |                                      |  |   |

Source: LFDC





Figure 2-1. Forty-three Sites Initially Reviewed for the National Liberty Memorial

Click on regions 1 - 7  
to enlarge views



1(a) Memorial Drive, Arlington Cemetery  
1(b) Memorial Drive, Arlington Cemetery  
1(c) Memorial Drive & So. Washington Blvd.  
1(d) Memorial Drive & So. Washington Blvd.

2(a) E Street Expressway Interchange  
2(b) E Street and 24<sup>th</sup> Street  
**2(c) Walt Whitman Park (Site 3)**  
2(d) Rawlins Park, west side  
2(e) Virginia Avenue and 21<sup>st</sup> Street  
2(f) Office of Personnel Management  
2(g) Constitution Ave & Route 50  
2(h) Reservation 332B, Constitution Ave. & 24<sup>th</sup> Street  
2(i) Federal Reserve Building  
**2(j) Interior Triangle at Virginia & 19<sup>th</sup> (Site 2)**  
2(k) Constitution at Belvedere  
**2(l) Constitution near Lincoln Memorial (Site 1)**

3(a) Monroe Park at Pennsylvania Ave.  
3(b) Monroe Park at Pennsylvania Ave.  
3(c) Edward R. Murrow Park, north  
3(d) Edward R. Murrow Park, south  
3(e) Franklin Park, 14th and K Streets

**4(a) Freedom Plaza (Site 4)**  
4(b) Woodrow Wilson Plaza  
4(c) Ben Franklin Circle  
4(d) J. Edgar Hoover  
4(e) D Street at Navy Memorial  
4(f) U.S. Archives  
4(g) C Street at DC Courts Building  
4(h) Constitution Avenue at Labor Department  
4(i) Louisiana Avenue Triangle  
4(j) Gallery of Art Triangle

**5(a) Jamie L. Whitten, USDA (Site 6)**  
5(b) Jamie L. Whitten, USDA  
5(c) Maryland Avenue, 6th and 7th Street  
5(d) Health and Human Services  
5(e) Liberty Loan Building  
5(f) Maryland Avenue SW extended  
5(g) L'Enfant Plaza & D Street and Maryland Ave.  
5(h) C and 7th Streets (Box Car Willie Park)  
5(i) Food and Drug Administration Building

6(a) East Potomac Park on Washington Channel  
6(b) Hains Point

7(a) South Capitol Street Terminus

 Marks the Washington Monument  
 Finalist sites





Figure 2-5. Axis of Patriot Statues in the Reserve and Nearby Constitute a Colossal Revolutionary War Era Memorial Site

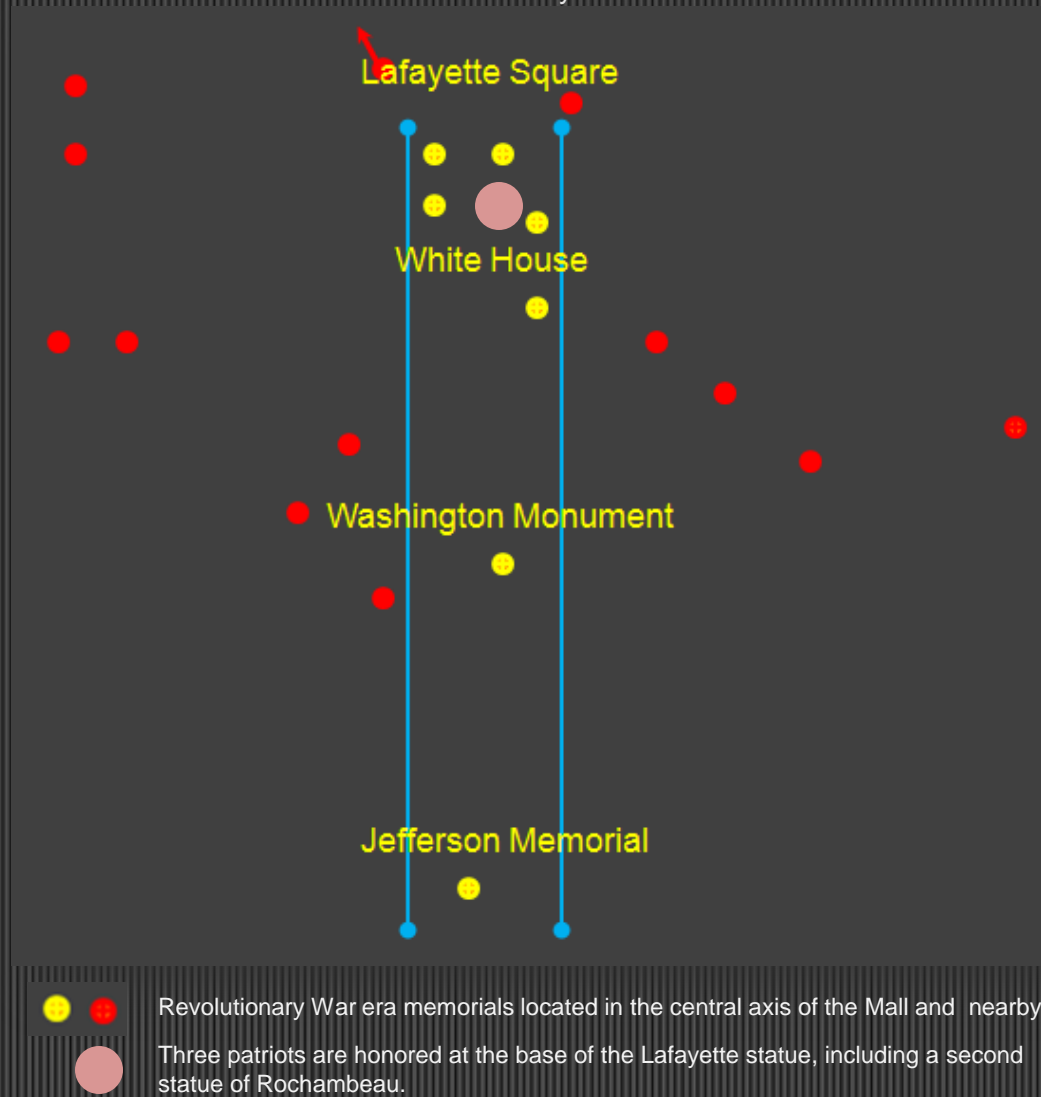




Figure 2-4. Sites 1–8 in Relation to the Washington Monument and Memorials to Other Patriots of the Revolutionary War

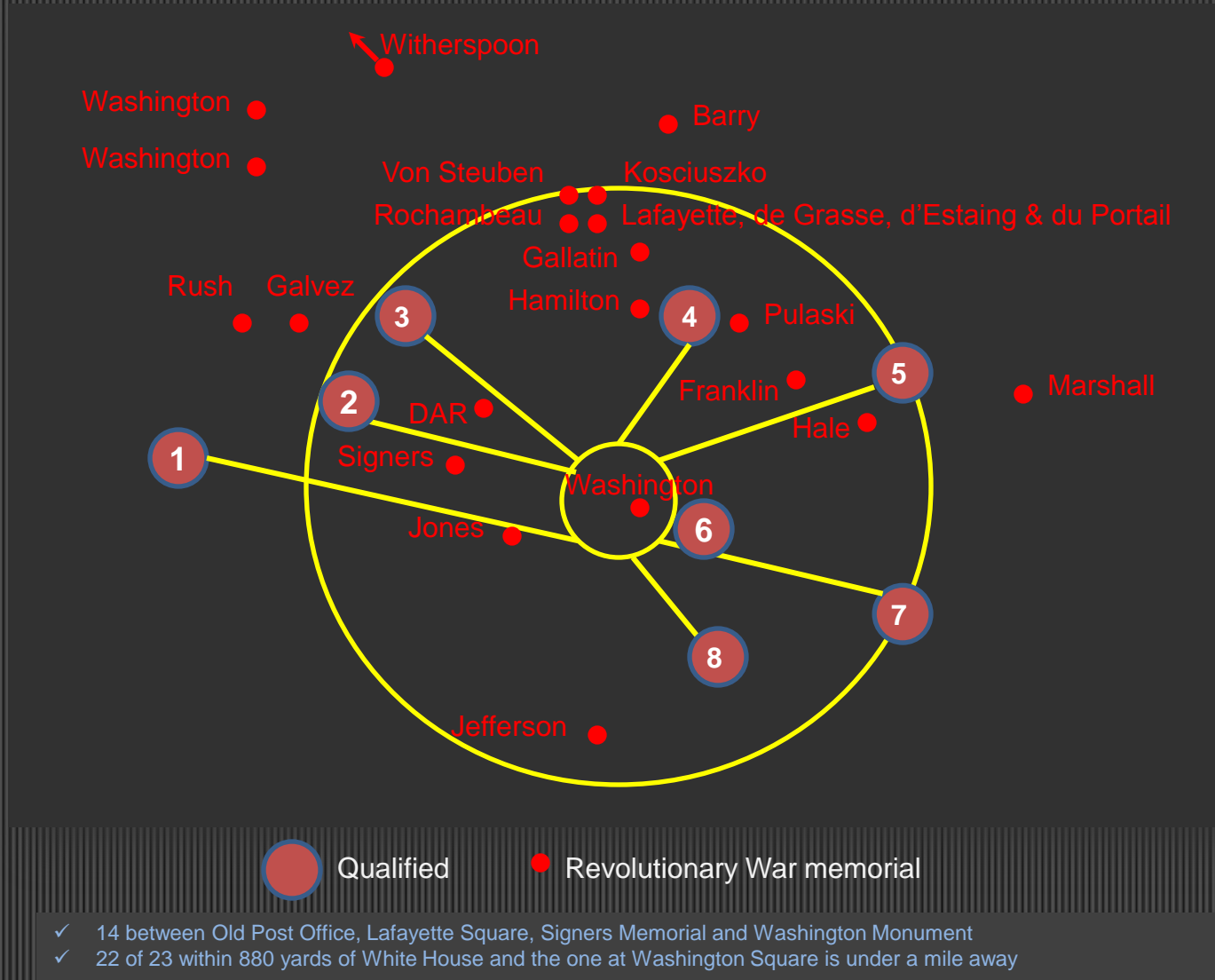


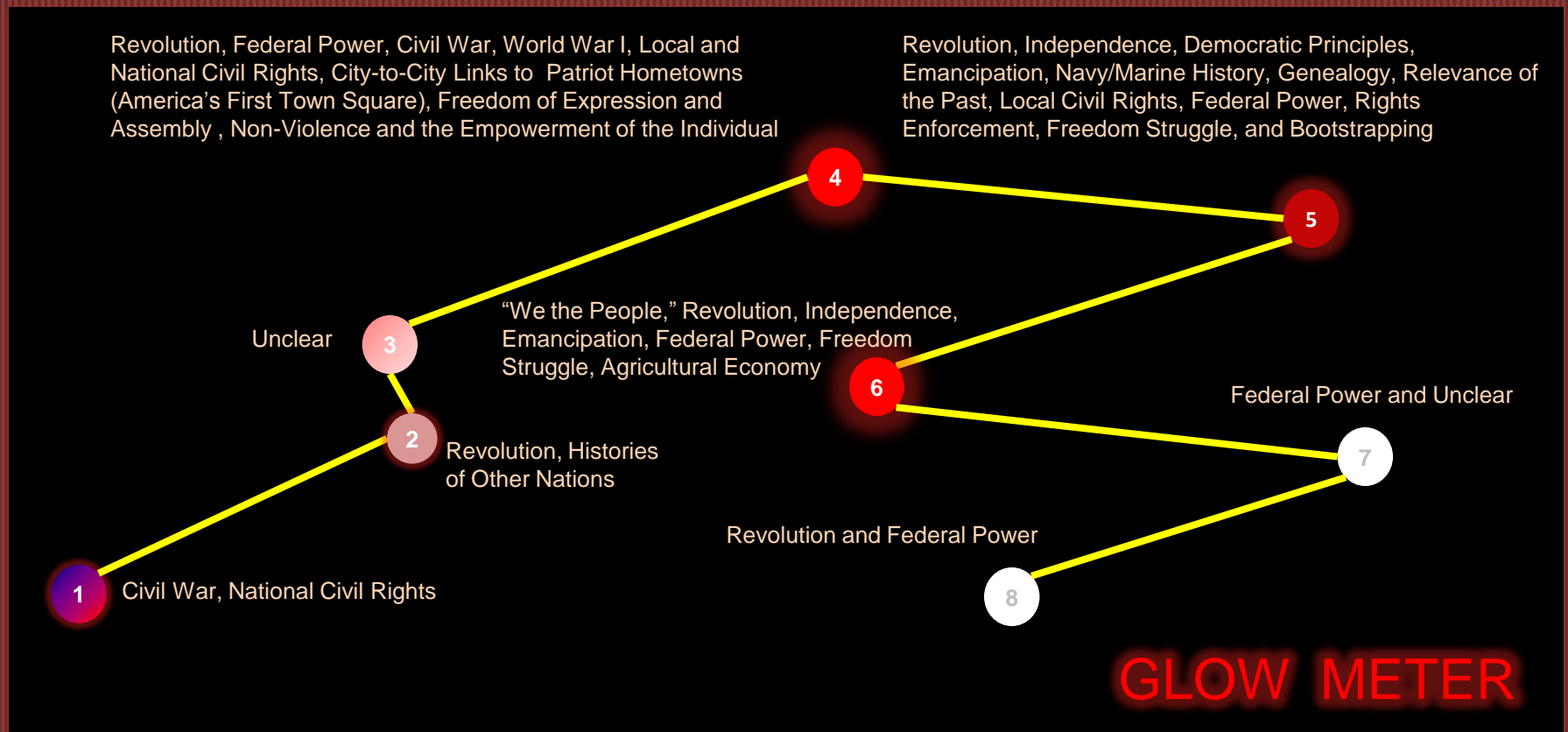


Table V. Total Scores of Sites Judged on 18 Objective Criteria

| Objective Rank  | Score     |
|---|-----------|
| <b>1. Whitten West</b>  | <b>70</b> |
| <b>2. Freedom Plaza</b>                                       | <b>51</b> |
| <i>U.S. Archives</i>  | <i>46</i> |
| <i>Gallery of Art</i>   | <i>41</i> |
| <b>3. Interior Triangle at Virginia &amp; 19<sup>th</sup></b> | <b>40</b> |
| <b>4. Whitman Park</b>  | <b>20</b> |
| <i>Maryland SW extended</i>                                   | <i>14</i> |
| <b>5. Lincoln Memorial NW</b>                                 | <b>9</b>  |
| <i>Maryland &amp; Virginia SW</i>                             | <i>9</i>  |
| <i>Triangle Below Peace Institute</i>                         | <i>-7</i> |
| <b>Points: E+ = 4   E = 3   Q = 2   NQ = -2</b>               |           |



Figure 3-2. How the Message of the National Liberty Memorial Could Shift From Site-to-Site and Affect a Visitor's Understanding of the Revolutionary War's Continuing Impact on People and Institutions

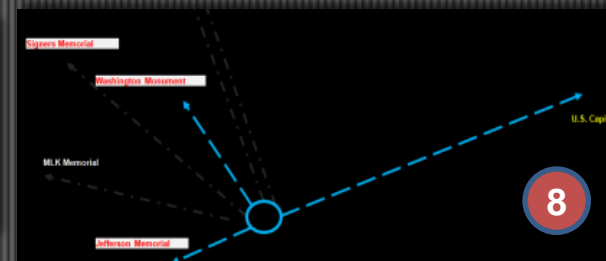
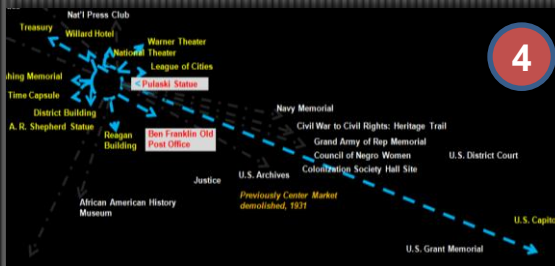
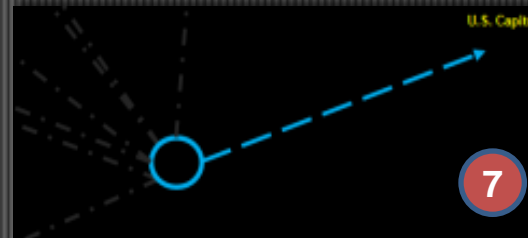
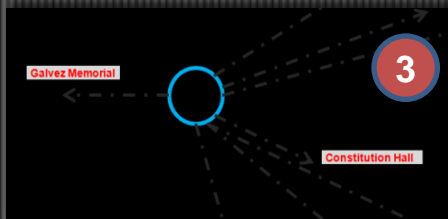
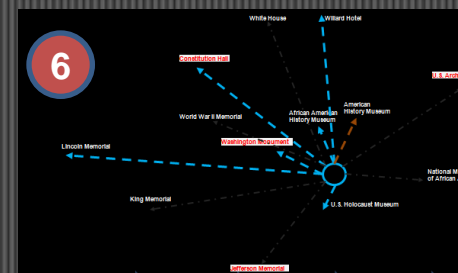
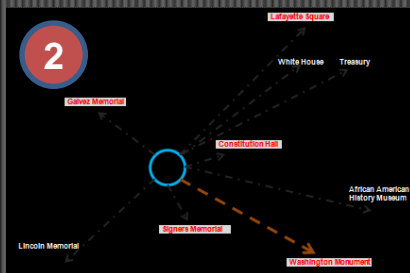
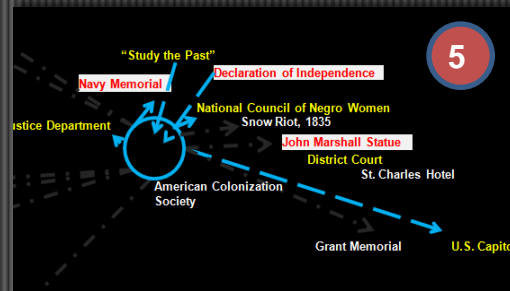
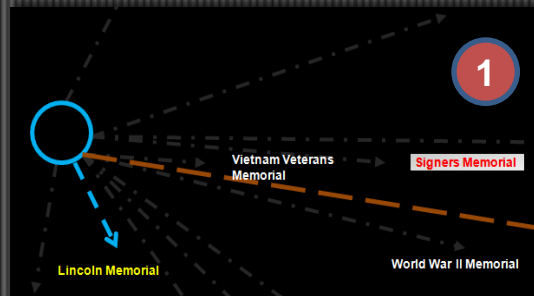


Source: LFDC

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Lincoln Memorial Northwest                       | 5. U.S. Archives                |
| 2. Interior at Virginia and 19 <sup>th</sup> Street | 6. Jamie L. Whitten, USDA, West |
| 3. Walt Whitman Park                                | 7. Maryland & Virginia SW       |
| 4. Freedom Plaza                                    | 8. Maryland Avenue SW extended  |



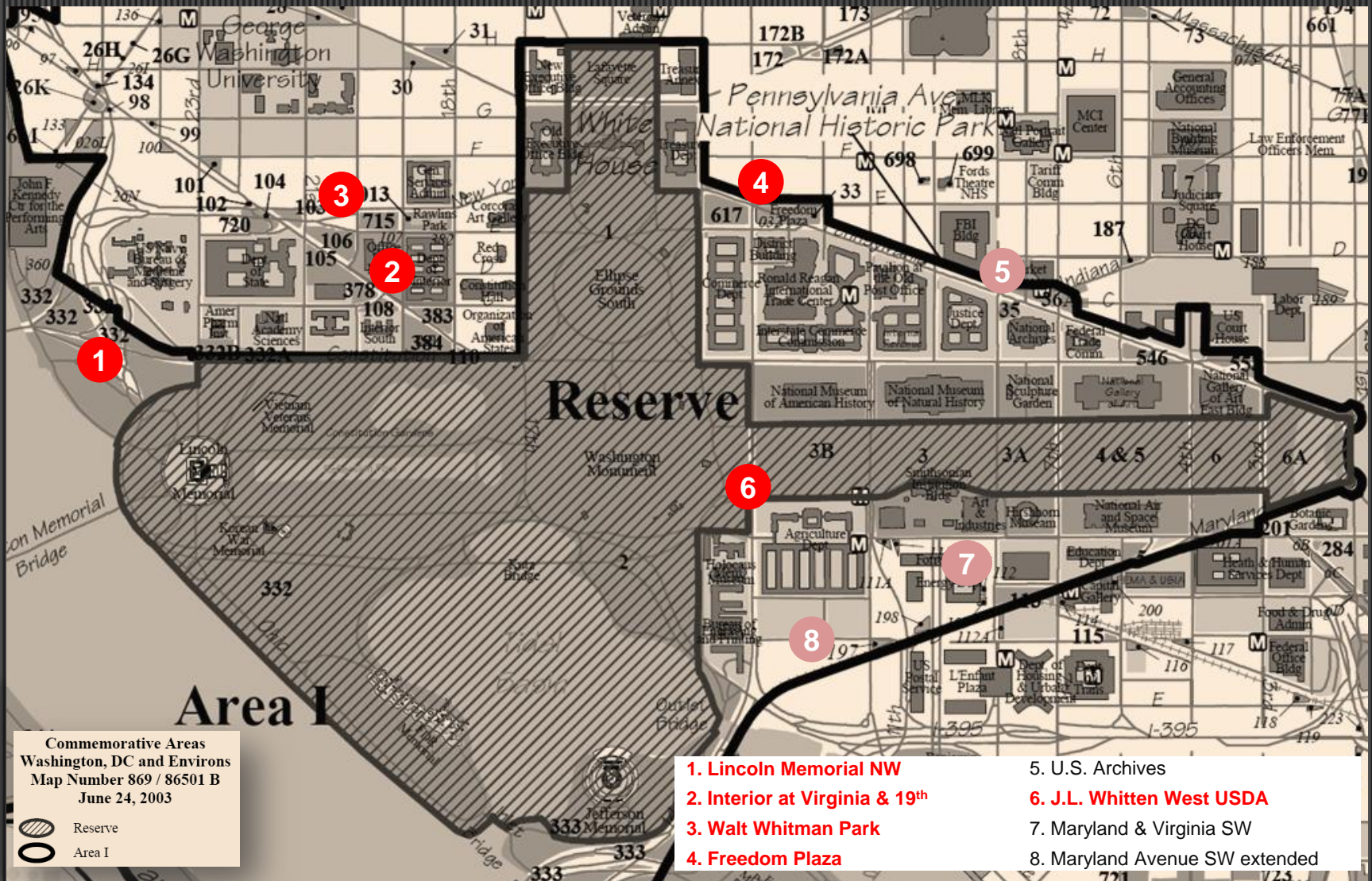
### Figure 3-1. Sightlines to Defining Military and Social Context



Source: LFDC



Figure 2-2. Sites Found Qualified for the National Liberty Memorial



Source: Public Law 108-126, Commemorative Works Clarification Act of 2003

National Mall Liberty Fund DC Site Selection Report

July 23, 2013



Figure 2-3. Sites Meeting Minimum Qualifications for Review, 1 – 8

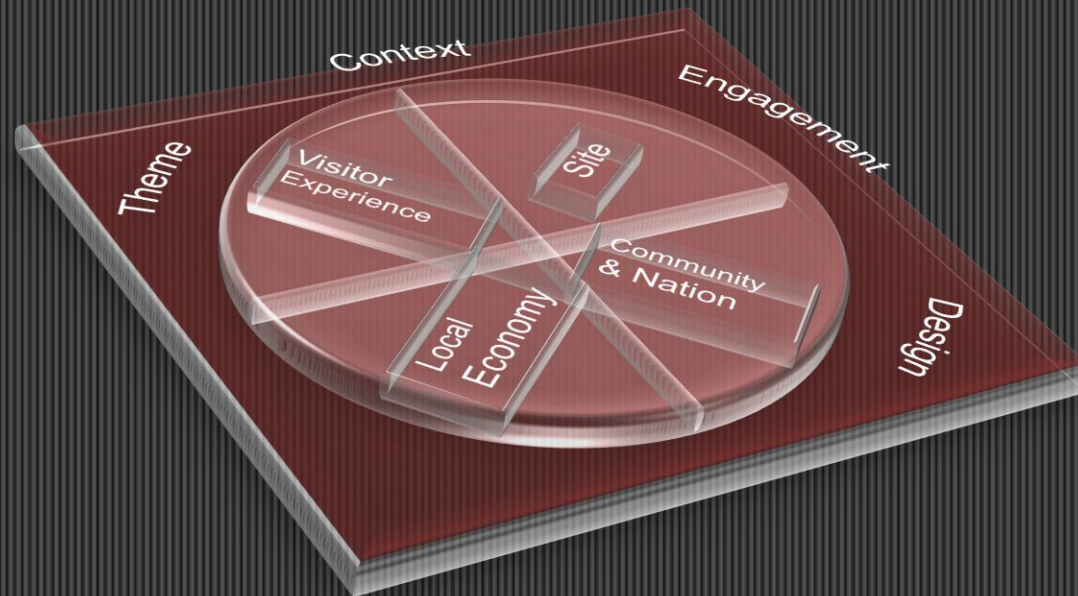
| Walking Distances from Site to Landmarks (west to east)       | Washington Monument | Closest Revolutionary War Memorial                          | African American History Museum | MLK Memorial | Nearest Metro Station             | Acres (actual site)                                | Ownership                              |
|---|---------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. <a href="#">Lincoln Memorial NW</a>                        | 23 mins / 1.1 mi    | 09 mins / 10 mins (Galvez & Signers)                        | 13 mins                         | 21 mins      | 15 mins 0.7 mi (Foggy Bottom)     | 0.5 acres or more                                  | NPS                                    |
| 2. <a href="#">Interior at Virginia &amp; 19<sup>th</sup></a> | 12 mins / 0.6 mi    | 03 mins (DAR Constitution Hall)                             | 16 mins                         | 18 mins      | 13 mins 0.7 mi (Foggy Bottom)     | 0.3 – 0.4 acres                                    | NPS                                    |
| 3. <a href="#">Walt Whitman Park</a>                          | 15 mins / 0.8 mi    | 04 mins (Lafayette Square)                                  | 09 mins                         | 22 mins      | 13 mins 0.6 mi (Farragut West)    | Up to 0.9 acres                                    | NPS                                    |
| 4. <a href="#">Freedom Plaza</a>                              | 11 mins / 0.6 mi    | 01 min (Pulaski)  | 07 mins                         | 27 mins      | 06 mins / 0.3 mi (Metro Center)   | 0.5 acres of 0.9 acres                             | NPS                                    |
| 5. <a href="#">U.S. Archives</a>                              | 18 mins / 0.9 mi    | 02 mins (Declaration of Independence)<br>09 mins (Marshall) | 13 mins                         | 31 mins      | 03 mins / 0.2 mi (Archives)       | 0.3 acres plus 0.2 acres sidewalk space for events | NPS (at least grounds of FDR memorial) |
| 6. <a href="#">J.L. Whitten West USDA</a>                     | 05 mins / 0.3 mi    | 05 mins (Washington Monument)                               | 05 mins                         | 16 mins      | 05 mins / 0.3 mi (Smithsonian)    | 0.2 acres more or less of 0.5                      | GSA                                    |
| 7. <a href="#">Maryland &amp; Virginia SW</a>                 | 17 mins / 0.8 mi    | 11 mins (Hale)  | 15 mins                         | 25 mins      | 04 mins / 0.2 mi (L'Enfant Plaza) | Up to 1.2 acres                                    | NPS                                    |
| 8. <a href="#">Maryland SW extended</a>                       | 16 mins / 0.8 mi    | 17 mins (Hale)  | 15 mins                         | 23 mins      | 09 mins / 0.4 mi (L'Enfant Plaza) | 0.5 acres  | NPS                                    |

Source: LFDC



# Shaping the Way the National Liberty Memorial Will Impact Visitors

Figure 2-6. Theme, Context, Design, and Engagement



Source: LFDC



# Conceptual Design – National Liberty Memorial



This design concept consists of life-size freestanding and relief sculpture. The lesser relief figures are set in bronze and affixed to a curved wall surrounded by landscaping, plantings and walkways. Categorized as a small memorial, the expression enables anyone to imagine how design could evolve, from one site to another. It is useful in understanding cost and inspecting candidate sites for size and the positioning of elements. However, any design is premature until context and sightlines become pertinent to a choice between two sites.



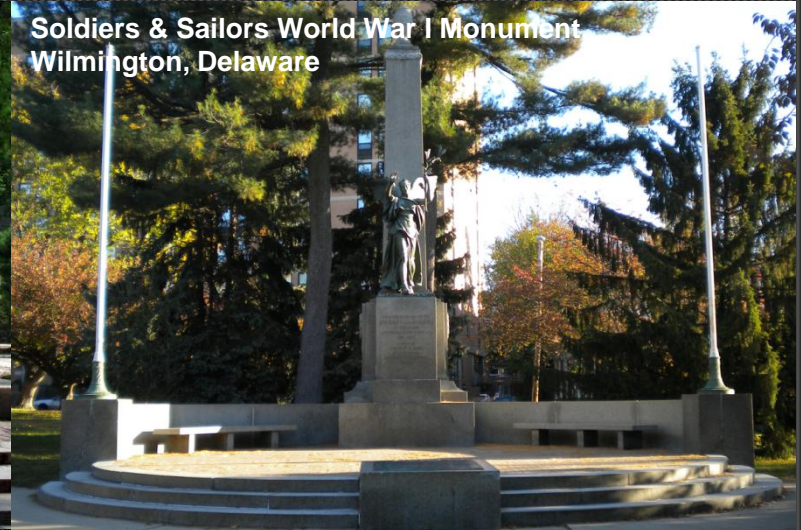


## Possible Ranges in Size of the National Liberty Memorial

Theodore Roosevelt Island,  
Washington, DC



Soldiers & Sailors World War I Monument,  
Wilmington, Delaware



Samuel Hahnemann Memorial  
Washington, DC



Freedman's Cemetery,  
Dallas, Texas



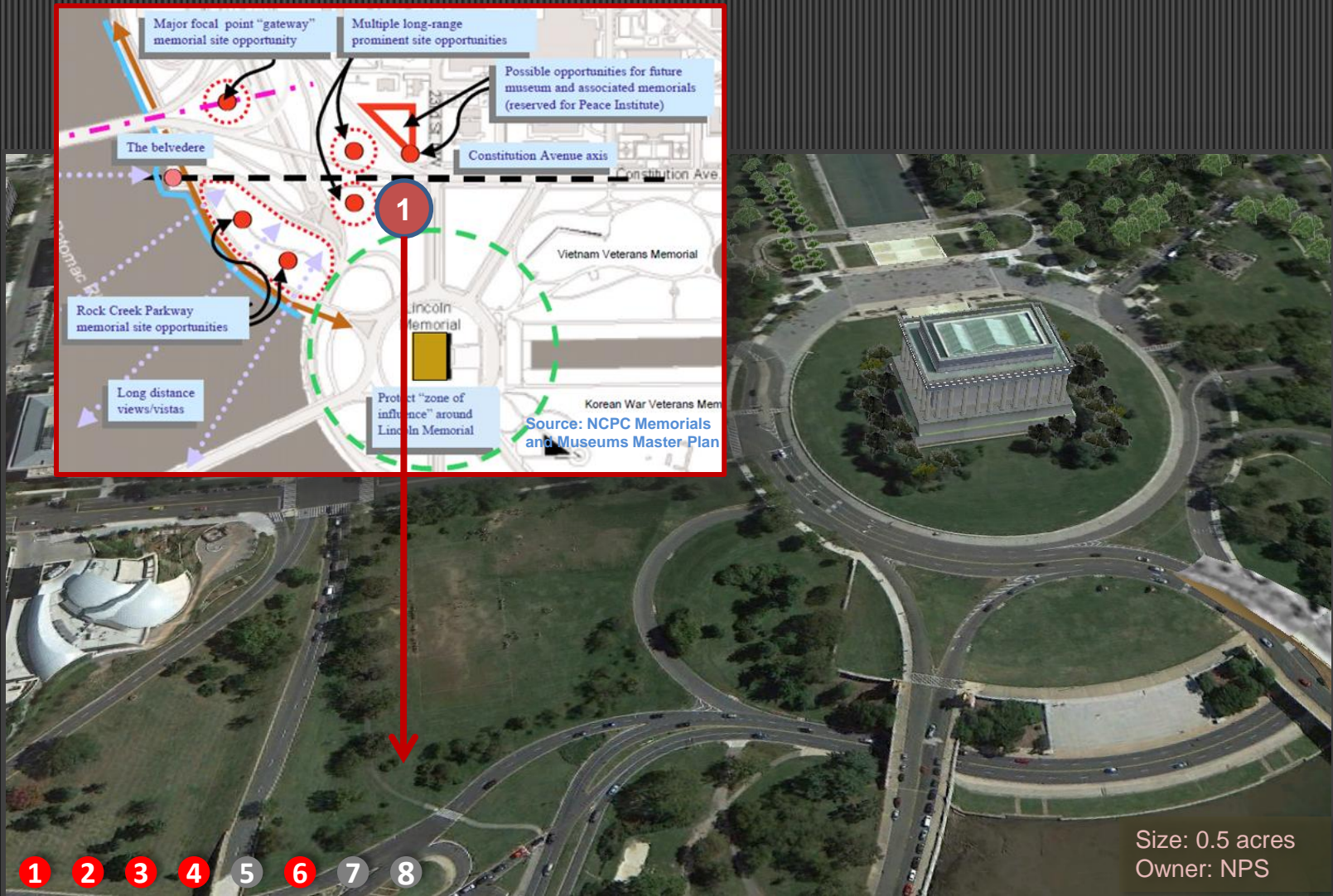


*While this memorial is about the struggle for liberty and independence during the Revolutionary War, when you light a candle it illuminates everything within reach.*

– Maurice Barboza, founder,  
National Mall Liberty Fund D.C.



# 1 24th Street, Constitution Avenue and Rock Creek Parkway, NW (MMMP, Site 6, Area I)





1

24th Street, Constitution Avenue and Rock Creek Parkway, NW (MMMP, Site 6, Area I)



Arrows point toward Lincoln Memorial



# 1 24th Street, Constitution Avenue and Rock Creek Parkway, NW (MMMP, Site 6, Area I)

Figure 2-1. Sightlines of Site 1



Source: LFDC

National Mall Liberty Fund DC Site Selection Report  
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TOC

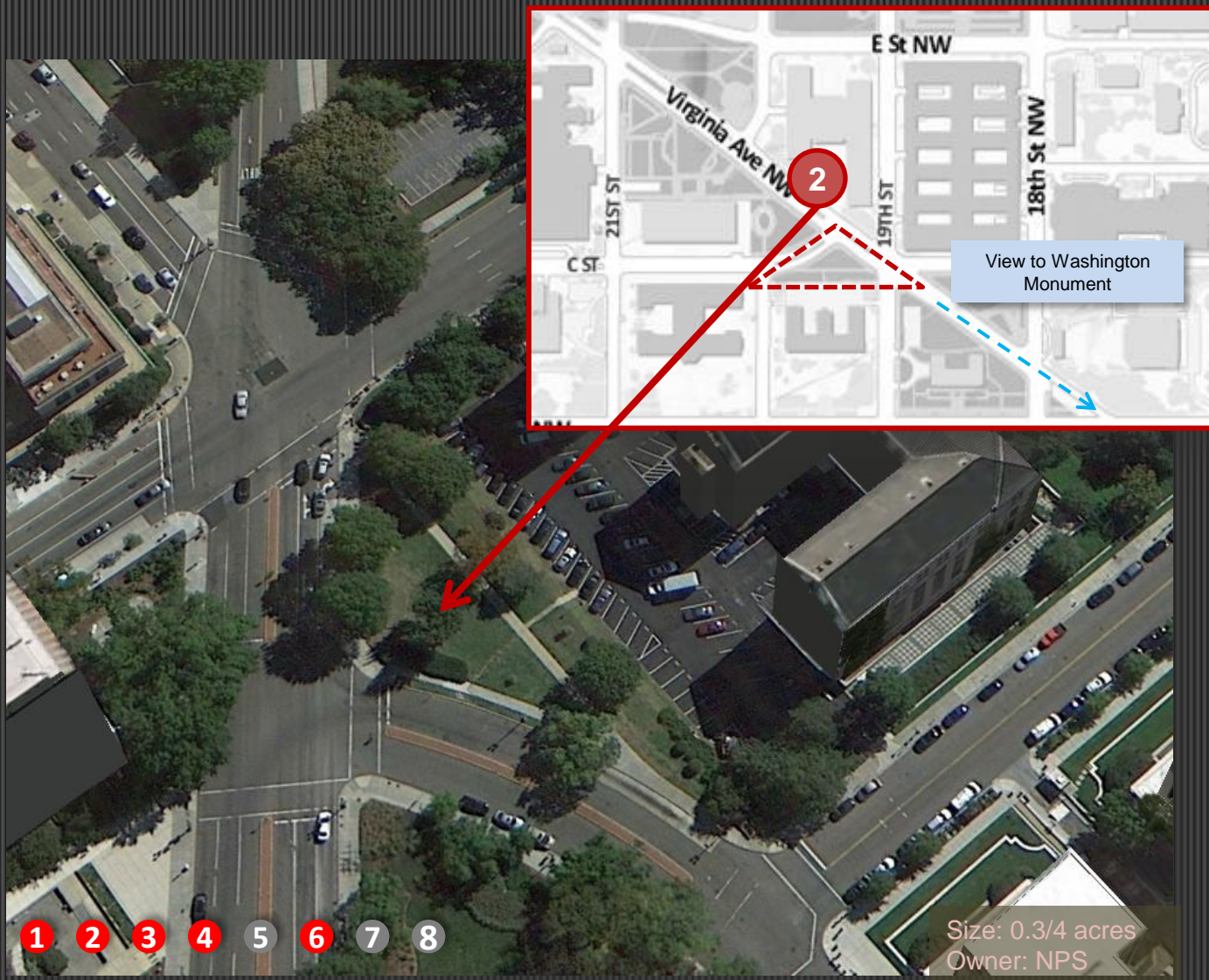
GLOW METER



| Observations, Site 1  |   |
|---|---|
| Proximity to Washington Monument  | No  |
| Sightline to Washington Monument or within one block  | <i>In winter</i>  |
| Proximity to Revolutionary War landmarks  | No  |
| Sightline to Revolutionary War landmarks  | No  |
| Powerful visual connection to an object/ landmark that instructs site   | <i>Lincoln Memorial and Washington Monument in winter</i>   |
| Walking distance to relevant social & military history  | Yes   |
| Could showcase design for highest impact on visitation  | <i>This broad, barren, and expansive site offers views of the Lincoln Memorial, Lee House (Arlington National Cemetery), and the row of buildings along Constitution Avenue</i> |
| Surroundings enhance reflection   | <i>Traffic noise and movement and the overpowering presence of the Lincoln Memorial at a higher elevation could present distractions</i>  |
| Continue/augment uses (economic development potential)  | <i>Flat, open land bordering athletic fields; no obvious economic potential</i>   |
| Proximity & ease of access to high traffic tourist attractions  | <i>Lincoln, Vietnam Veterans, and Korean War memorials</i>  |
| Major landmark axes   | Yes   |
| Metrorail Station within 0.6 miles  | No  |
| No interstates, rails or ramps surrounding site   | No  |
| Constraints: flooding, structures, trees, recreation, encroachment  | <i>Potential for flooding, athletic fields</i>  |
| Street and garage parking available   | <i>Block away</i>   |
| Ease and safety of pedestrian access  | <i>Walkways lead to site</i>  |
| No excessive demolition or development costs  | Yes   |
| Potential site acquisition delays   | <i>Requires historic preservation consultations</i>   |
| Issues for Future Exploration, Site 1   |   |
| ✓ Whether the isolation of this site could be ameliorated by extending the landscape elements of the Mall to this location? |   |



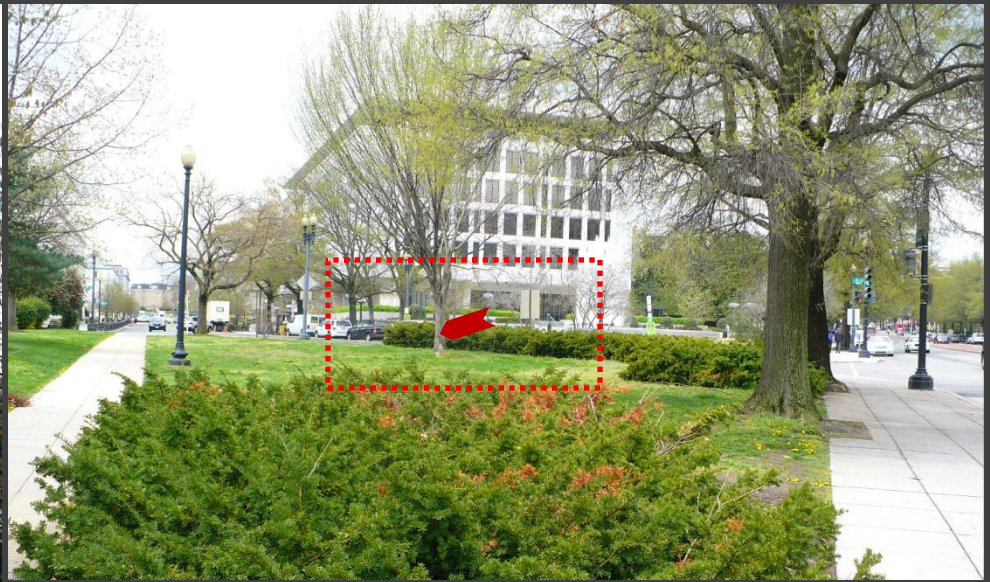
## 2 Interior Department at Virginia Avenue and 19<sup>th</sup> Streets, NW (Area II)





2

## Interior Department at Virginia Avenue and 19<sup>th</sup> Streets, NW (Area II)



Arrows point toward Washington Monument



## Interior Department at Virginia Avenue and 19<sup>th</sup> Streets, NW (Area II)

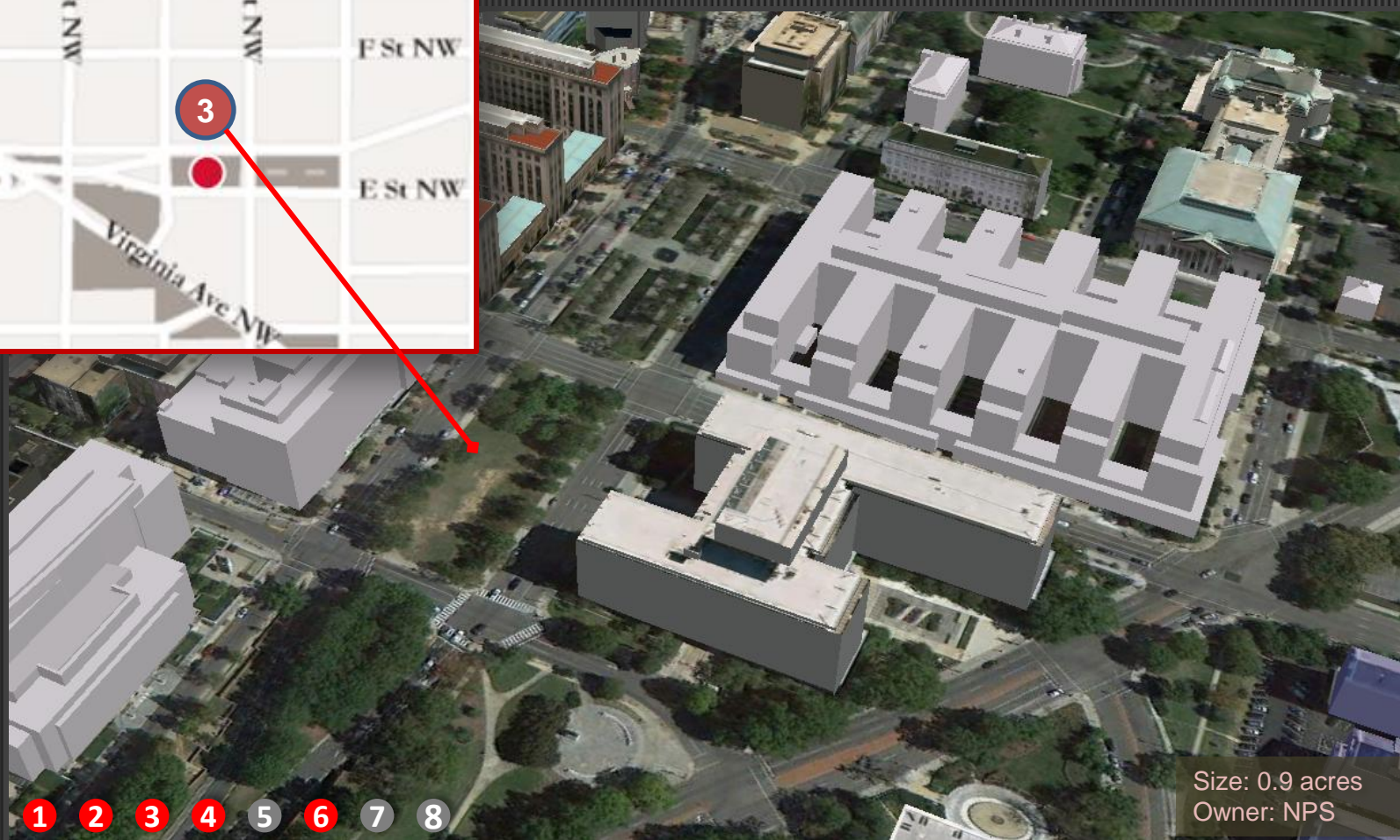
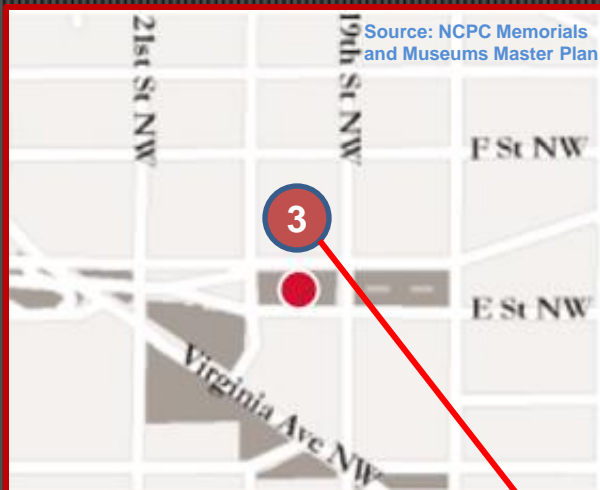


| Observations, Site 2  |   |
|---|---|
| Proximity to Washington Monument                                      | Yes   |
| Sightline to Washington Monument or within one block                  | <i>Partial from Virginia Avenue, not the site</i>   |
| Proximity to Revolutionary War landmarks                              | <i>Signers Memorial, Constitution Hall, Washington Monument</i>   |
| Sightline to Revolutionary War landmarks                              | <i>Partial to Washington Monument</i>   |
| Powerful visual connection to an object/ landmark that instructs site | No  |
| Walking distance to relevant social & military history                | Yes   |
| Could showcase design for highest impact on visitation                | <i>Possibly</i>   |
| Surroundings enhance reflection                                       | Yes   |
| Continue/augment uses (economic development potential)                | <i>Now open parkland with no structures, including memorials; no economic development potential</i>   |
| Proximity & ease of access to high traffic tourist attractions        | <i>Lincoln, Vietnam Veterans, and Korean War memorials; somewhat isolated and associated with embassies and memorials to foreign heroes</i> |
| Major landmark axes   | <i>Washington Monument</i>  |
| Metrorail Station within 0.6 miles                                    | No  |
| No interstates, rails or ramps surrounding site                       | Yes   |
| Constraints: flooding, structures, trees, recreation, encroachment    | <i>Interior parking lot may present an intrusion into the space</i>   |
| Street and garage parking available                                   | <i>Modest street parking available</i>  |
| Ease and safety of pedestrian access                                  | Yes   |
| No excessive demolition or development costs                          | Yes   |
| Potential site acquisition delays                                     | No  |





3 Walt Whitman Park along E Street, between 19th and 20th Streets, NW (Site 11, Area II)





3

# Walt Whitman Park along E Street, between 19th and 20th Streets, NW (Site 11, Area II)

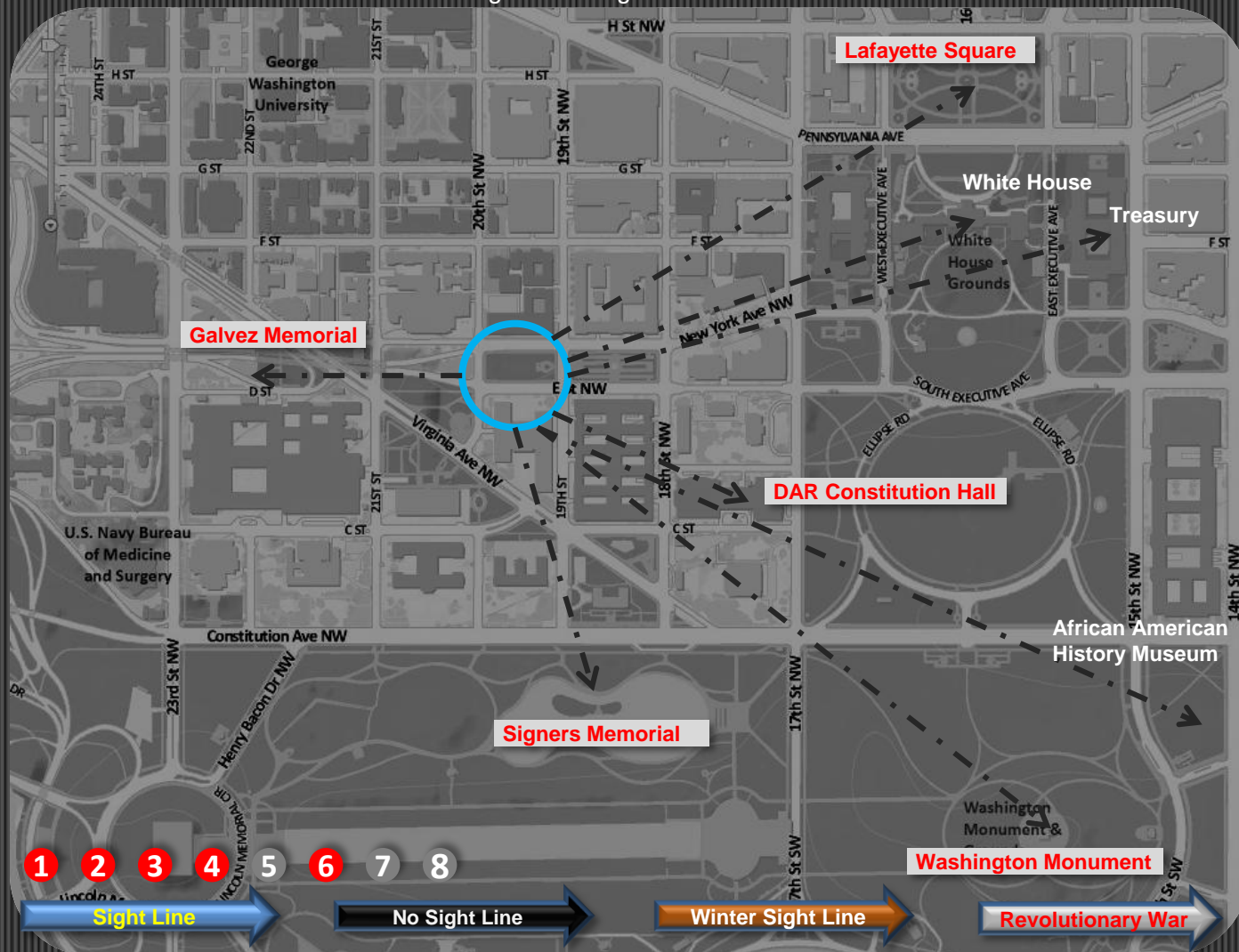


Arrows point toward Rawlins statue



### 3 Walt Whitman Park along E Street, between 19th and 20th Streets, NW (Site 11, Area II)

Figure 2-3. Sightlines of Site 3



Source: LFDC



| Observations, Site 3  |   |
|---|---|
| Proximity to Washington Monument                                      | Yes   |
| Sightline to Washington Monument or within one block                  | <i>No thematic connections to the Revolutionary War</i>   |
| Proximity to Revolutionary War landmarks                              | <i>Not obvious from the site; they are concentrated east toward the White House which is not visible</i>  |
| Sightline to Revolutionary War landmarks                              | <i>Wall of office buildings conceal sightlines and project isolation from the historical richness only blocks away; no views of either Benjamin Rush or Bernardo de Galvez memorials to the west; only obvious sightline is to the equestrian statue of Jose San Martin at 20<sup>th</sup> Street</i> |
| Powerful visual connection to an object/ landmark that instructs site | <i>The Civil War era statue of Brig. Gen. John Rawlins is barely visible from the center of Whitman Park; minimal potential for connecting Rawlins to the service of African Americans -- given the lack of other landscape clues</i>   |
| Walking distance to relevant social & military history                | <i>Mall, White House, Lafayette Park and DAR headquarters nearby</i>  |
| Could showcase design for highest impact on visitation                | <i>Site may be capable of improvement; urban in character; spacious yet confined</i>  |

(more)



### 3 Walt Whitman Park along E Street, between 19th and 20th Streets, NW (Site 11, Area II)

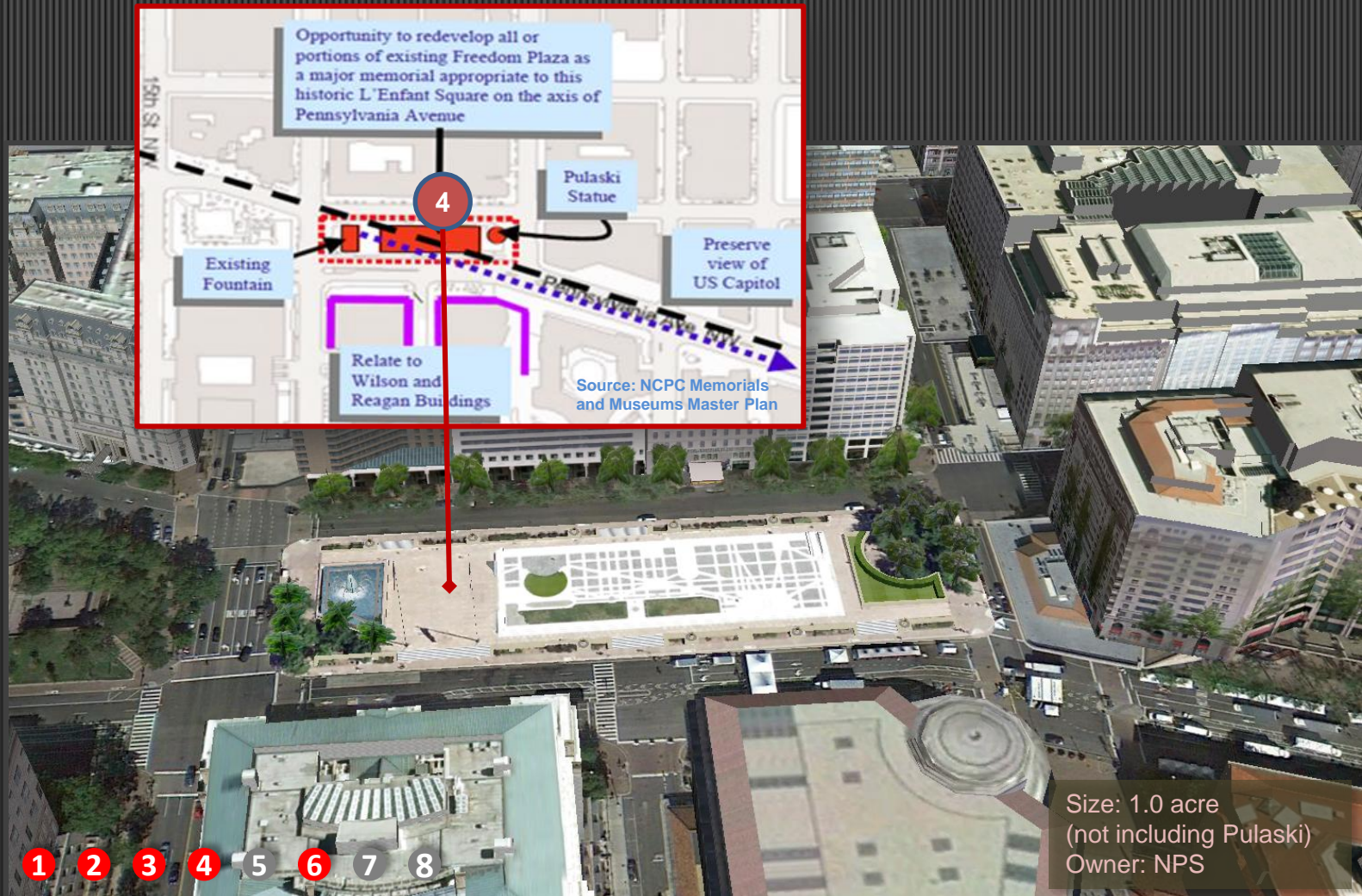
| <i>Observations, Site 3 (continued)</i>   |  |
|---|--|
| Surroundings enhance reflection   | <i>Office buildings dominate the north and south sides and are bounded by streets not monumental in nature</i>   |
| Continue/augment uses (economic development potential)  | <i>Currently open space and a playground; economic development potential</i>   |
| Proximity & ease of access to high traffic tourist attractions  | <i>Mall, White House and Lafayette Park nearby; no restaurants or facilities</i>   |
| Major landmark axes   | <i>Not related to Revolutionary War or relevant social history</i>   |
| Metrorail Station within 0.6 miles  | Yes  |
| No interstates, rails or ramps surrounding site   | Yes  |
| Constraints: flooding, structures, trees, recreation, encroachment  | <i>Playground on east end; MMMP: design must “respect the urban scale of the park and the surrounding buildings;”* must incorporate “...some interpretive resources related to the life and work of Walt Whitman”*</i> |
| Street and garage parking available   | Yes  |
| Ease and safety of pedestrian access  | Yes  |
| No excessive demolition or development costs  | <i>MMMP: “...memorial development would likely require only minor site alterations, including limited grading and no stabilization or utility improvements”*</i>   |
| Potential site acquisition delays   | <i>Redevelopment anticipated for entire E Street corridor</i>  |
| <i>Issues for Future Exploration, Site 3</i>  |  |
| ✓ Whether a memorial could take its design cues from the Lincoln Memorial and develop independently the themes of liberty, citizenship, and the principles of independence? |  |
| ✓ Whether a memorial to patriots of the Revolutionary War could remember the “life and works of Walt Whitman?”  |  |
| ✓ Whether with “proper incentives and public/private investment” the site could be made “suitable for a memorial?”  |  |
| ✓ Whether it is possible to “bring new economic benefits north of Virginia Avenue on evenings and weekends?”  |  |

Issues in red are raised in *Memorials and Museums Master Plan* (MMMP)



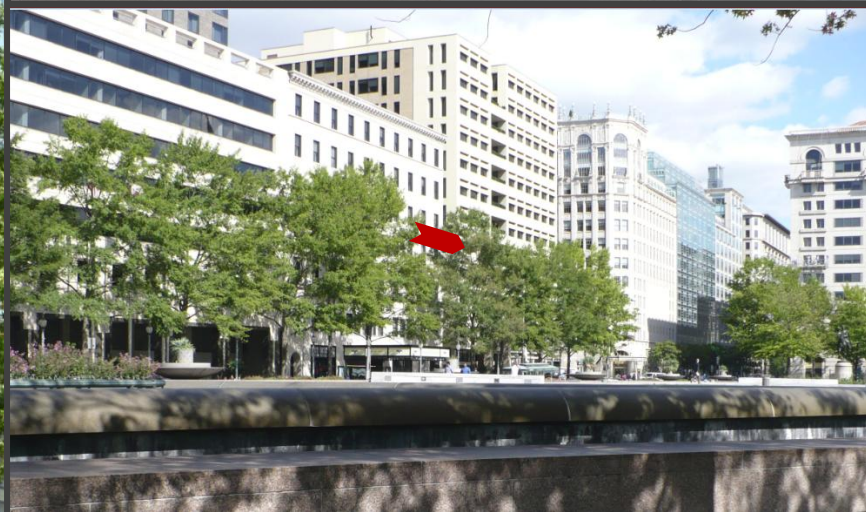
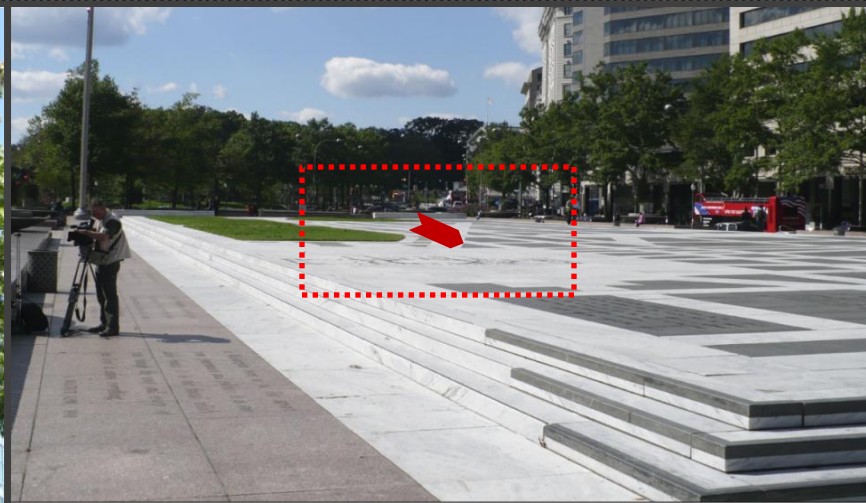


4 Freedom Plaza on Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, between 13th and 14th Streets (Site 5, Area I)





4 Freedom Plaza on Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, between 13th and 14th Streets (Site 5, Area I)



Arrows point toward Pulaski Statue



# 4 Freedom Plaza on Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, between 13th and 14th Streets (Site 5, Area I)

Figure 2-4. Sightlines of Site 4



Source: LFDC



## 4 Freedom Plaza on Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, between 13th and 14th Streets (Site 5, Area I)

*Allen Jeffers “was in the first Battle of Savannah when the French came in to assist there and often saw Pulaski, who was wounded at this battle and his thigh cut off he died.”*

- Pension Application of Allen Jeffers (S1770), “a free black,” Richland County, South Carolina

### Observations, Site 4

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Proximity to Washington Monument                                      | Yes   |
| Sightline to Washington Monument or within one block                  | Yes   |
| Proximity to Revolutionary War landmarks                              | <i>14 memorials stand between the Old Post Office, Lafayette Square, Signers Memorial and the Washington Monument; 22 of 23 are within 880 yards of the White House; another memorial at Washington Square is under a mile away</i>   |
| Sightline to Revolutionary War landmarks                              | <i>Open vistas on all sides draw in relevant history, from the Revolution to the present</i>  |
| Powerful visual connection to an object/ landmark that instructs site | <i>The statue of Gen. Casimir Pulaski is on the east side; Pulaski was killed at Savannah among a regiment of between 500 and 800 Haitians under the French; statue of the commander, Admiral de Estaing, at Lafayette Square, is just 750 yards away from Freedom Plaza</i>  |
| Walking distance to relevant social & military history                | <i>Nearby are at least 30 landmarks, including a heritage trail, that relate to the struggle, from the Revolutionary War to the Civil Rights Movement; name “Freedom Plaza,” the MLK Time Capsule and First Amendment gatherings there already define the aspirations of the space; eastward on Pennsylvania Avenue, U.S. Archives, which houses the Declaration of Independence, was once a market place for the free and enslaved and a slave market; Lafayette Square was once a slave market; <b>Lafayette and Kosciuszko sculptures there, and Albert Gallatin and Alexander Hamilton gracing the Treasury, represent visionaries opposed to slavery</b>; Hamilton advocated use of black soldiers; for years, African Americans protested the exclusionary policies of the National Press Club and National Theater; John Wilson and National Council of Negro Women’s buildings and statue of local leader Alexander Shepherd at the Wilson building suggest the ideals of the Declaration of Independence; MLK wrote “Dream Speech” at the Willard Hotel in 1963 -- Lincoln for a time lived there and held court in the lobby; across Pennsylvania Avenue, a building bears the name of <b>President Reagan who signed legislation on March 30, 1988, declaring the deeds of African American patriots of “preeminent historical and lasting significance” to the nation</b></i> |





#### 4 Freedom Plaza on Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, between 13th and 14th Streets (Site 5, Area I)

*"That among his Comrades in said service & from the same neighborhood were Gideon Griffin [W8877], Morgan Griffin [S18844], Berry [Berry Jeffers, W10145] Allen [Allen Jeffers, S1770] & Osburn Jeffers and his cousin, Drury Harris". (These free black men served together throughout the Revolutionary War and at the Battle of Savannah.)*

- Edward Harris, Pension Application, R4649

##### Observations, Site 4 (continued)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Could showcase design for highest impact on visitation             | <i>A monument of the highest order at this grand and commanding site could become a magnet for the surrounding community</i>  |
| Surroundings enhance reflection                                    | <i>Multiple relevant sightlines, including one extending to the Capitol, would bring into a visitor's consciousness 12 historical connections</i>   |
| Continue/augment uses (economic development potential)             | <i>Original vision for Freedom Plaza graphically informs tourists of the history of Washington as it spreads out before them, from the White House to the Capitol; that feature, and the attributes of the site as a First Amendment arena, would be preserved and celebrated; the rights of African Americans to speak out and assemble once were proscribed by the District of Columbia government -- now they are full participants; potential exists for economic development and redevelopment</i> |
| Proximity & ease of access to high traffic tourist attractions     | <i>Mall and White House are walks of 11 and 4 minutes; many restaurants, destinations and facilities catering to tourists and casual visitors</i>   |
| Major landmark axes  | <i>The Treasury and Capitol were built using enslaved labor</i>   |
| Metrorail Station within 0.6 miles                                 | Yes   |
| No interstates, rails or ramps surrounding site                    | Yes   |
| Constraints: flooding, structures, trees, recreation, encroachment | <i>Inaugural bleachers set up every four years could intrude on memorial space and landscape – may suggest relocation or reduction in capacity</i>  |
| Street and garage parking available                                | Yes   |
| Ease and safety of pedestrian access                               | <i>Warrants improvement</i>   |
| No excessive demolition or development costs                       | <i>Entire plaza under long-range consideration for redevelopment</i>  |
| Potential site acquisition delays                                  | <i>Possible delay due to redevelopment planning</i>   |

(more)







*An essential part of the plan is to give them their freedom with their muskets. This will secure their fidelity, animate their courage and, I believe, will have a good influence upon those who remain [enslaved] by opening a door to their emancipation.*

- Alexander Hamilton, letter to John Jay, March 14, 1779

#### Observations, Site 4 (continued)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Proximity to popular destinations                                  | <i>Many restaurants, destinations and facilities catering to tourists and casual visitors</i>   |
| Proximity & ease of access to high traffic tourist attractions     | <i>Mall and White House are walks of 11 and 4 minutes</i>   |
| Major landmark axes  | <i>The Treasury and Capitol were built using enslaved labor</i>   |
| Metrorail Station within 0.6 miles                                 | Yes   |
| No interstates, rails or ramps surrounding site                    | Yes   |
| No predominating interstate or ramp noise                          | Yes   |
| Constraints: flooding, structures, trees, recreation, encroachment | <i>Inaugural bleachers set up every four years could intrude on memorial space and landscape – may suggest relocation or reduction in capacity</i>  |
| Street and garage parking available                                | Yes   |
| Ease and safety of pedestrian access                               | <i>Warrants improvement</i>   |
| No excessive demolition or development costs                       | <i>Entire plaza under consideration for redevelopment; Monumental Framework Plan, page 81, contains an “Illustration of an enlivened Freedom Plaza;” accompanying chart projects “Pennsylvania Avenue Public Space Improvement and Management Plan” as a near-term goal</i> |
| Potential site acquisition delays                                  | <i>Possible delay due to redevelopment planning</i>   |

(more)





*...such a desolate and cheerless public space as Freedom Plaza.  
 ...the typical visitor...just scurries across the plaza as quickly as possible or avoids it altogether.  
 ...its wind- and sun-swept barrenness.*

– American Institute of Architects, AIA Guide to the Architecture of Washington, Part 3

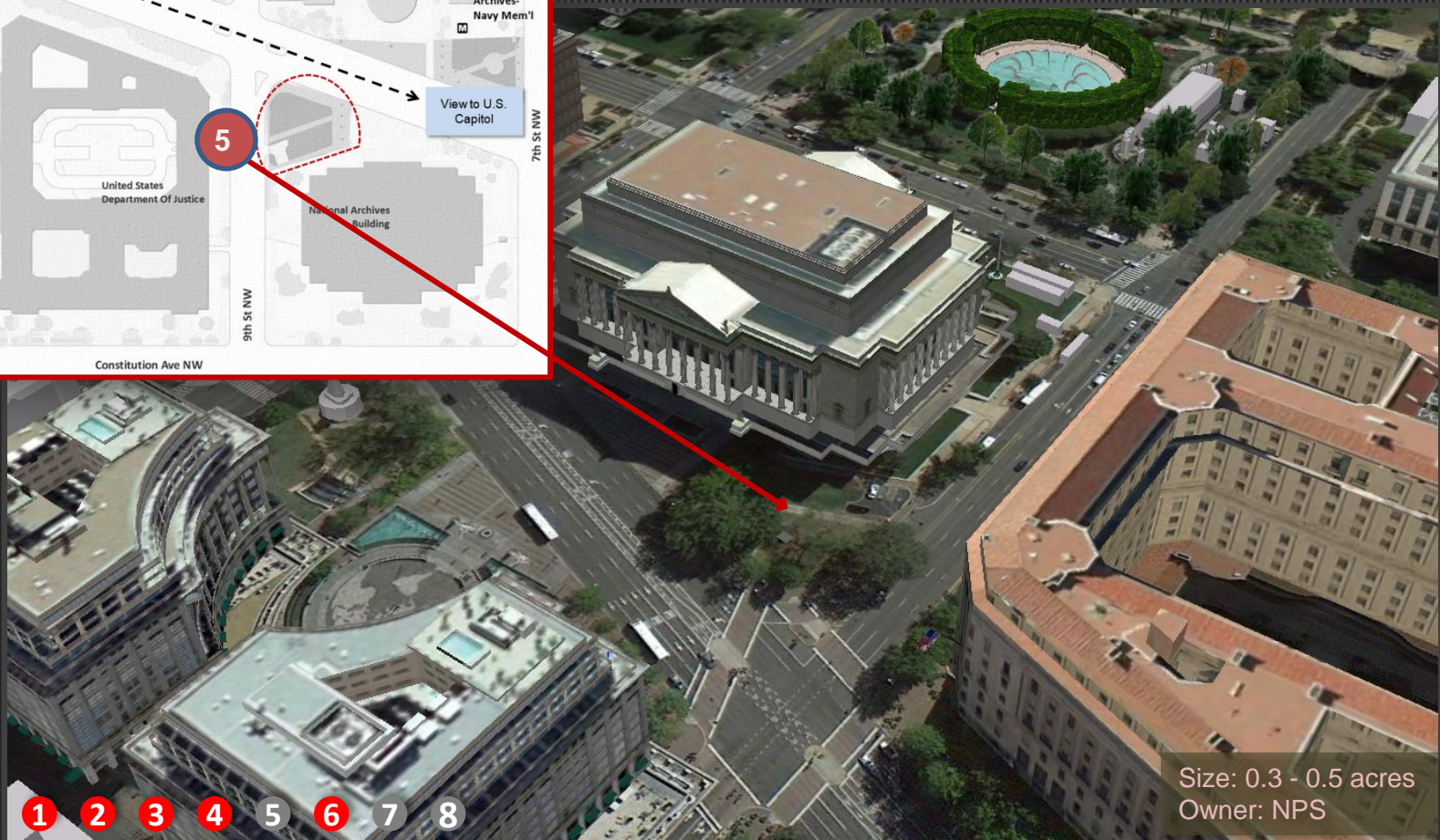
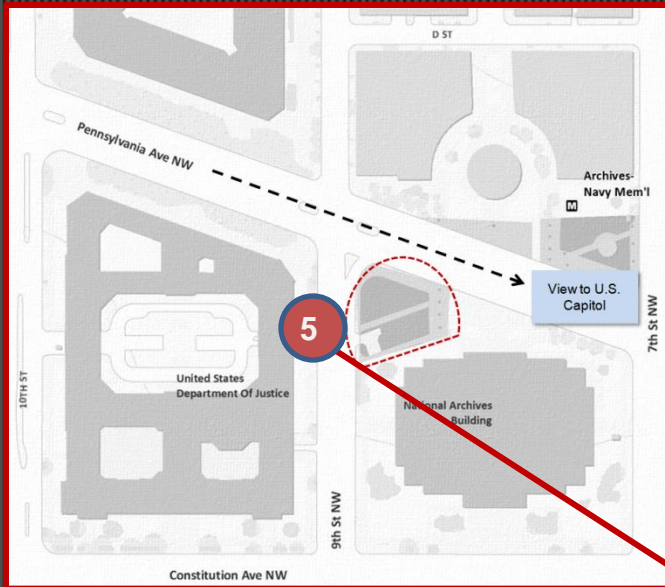
#### Issues for Future Exploration, Site 4

- ✓ Whether a compelling design, working fountain, trees, seating areas and landscaping could transform the site and attract area workers, lunch time visitors and tourists while maintaining the sightlines and space necessary to encourage and continue iconic photography and large-scale gatherings?
- ✓ Whether a memorial on the scale of the Pulaski Statue could be achieved without being lost in the commotion of competing buildings and moving vehicles?
- ✓ Whether the space could be tied visually and architecturally to the John Wilson Building and the sidewalks bordering the hotels, theaters, and office buildings on Pennsylvania Ave., E Street extended, (1301 is home to League of Cities) to bring into being a National Town Square for D.C.?
- ✓ Whether the site could generate “economic impacts independent of its neighbors?”
- ✓ Whether the site could generate “economic impacts” that enrich its neighbors?
- ✓ Whether the site could support “mixed-use redevelopment” with “commemorative and commercial activities integrated on-site?” (Navy Memorial example)

Issues in red are raised in *Memorials and Museums Master Plan* (MMMP)



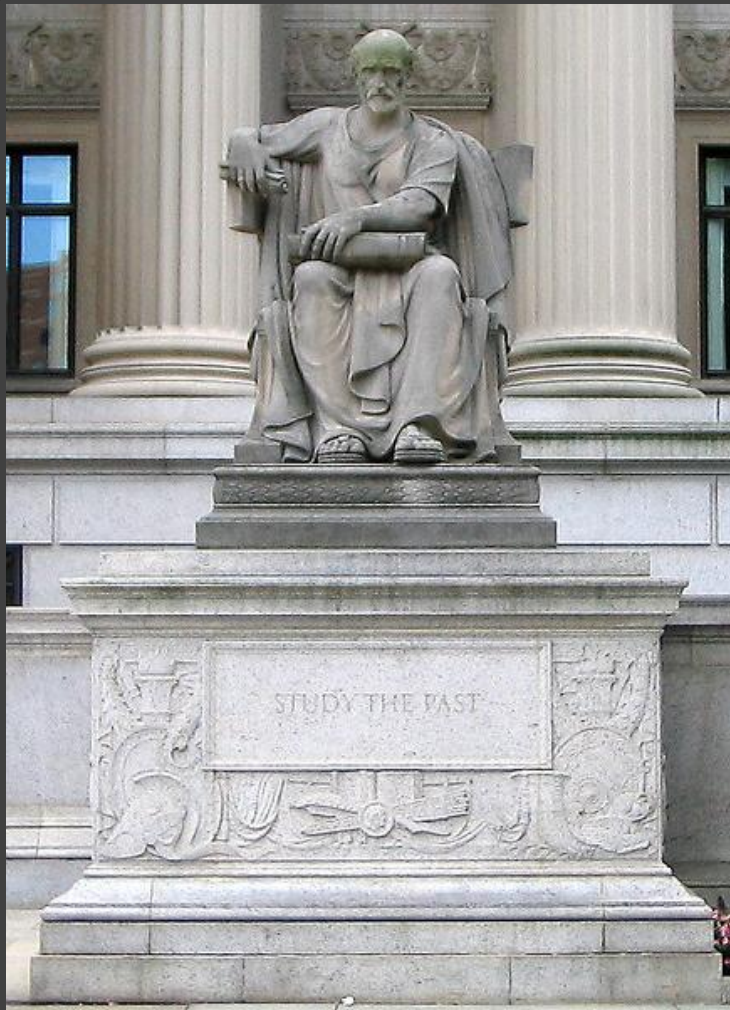
## 5 Pennsylvania Avenue and 9<sup>th</sup> Street, NW (U.S. Archives, Area I)



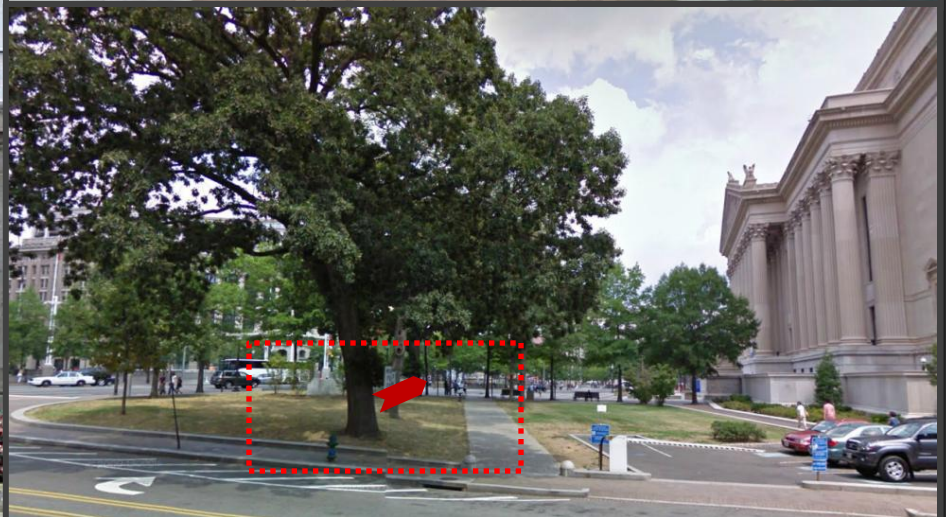


5

## Pennsylvania Avenue and 9<sup>th</sup> Street, NW (U.S. Archives, Area I)



**STUDY THE PAST**



*Both arrows point toward U.S. Capitol and top one to "Study The Past"*



5

# Pennsylvania Avenue and 9<sup>th</sup> Street, NW (U.S. Archives, Area I)

Figure 2-5. Sightlines of Site 5



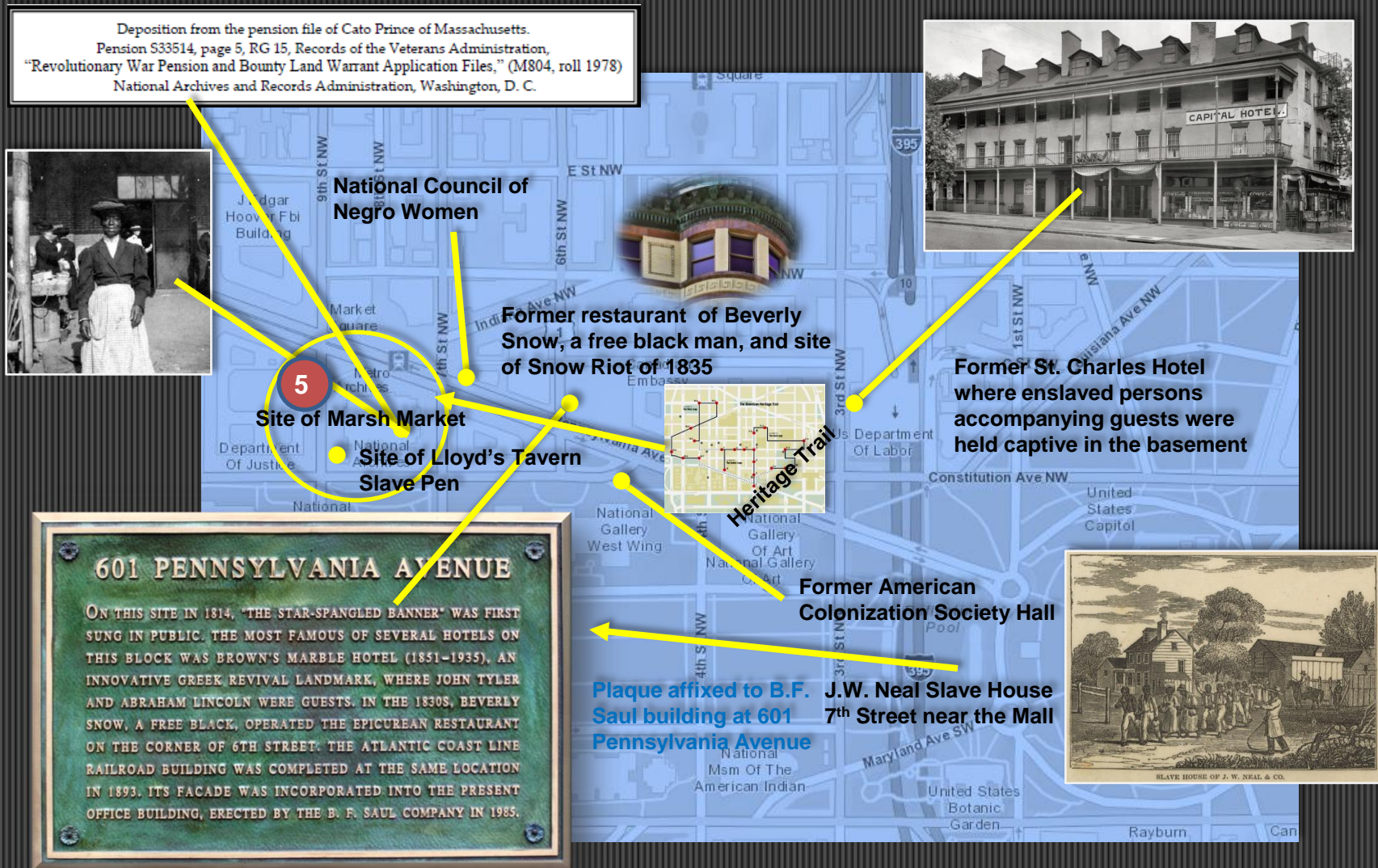
Source: LFDC

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Figure 2-6. Pennsylvania Avenue History and Sightlines





| Observations, Site 5  |  |
|---|--|
| Proximity to Washington Monument                                      | Yes  |
| Sightline to Washington Monument or within one block                  | Yes  |
| Proximity to Revolutionary War landmarks                              | <i>John Marshall statue and park</i>   |
| Sightline to Revolutionary War landmarks                              | No   |
| Powerful visual connection to an object/ landmark that instructs site | <i>U.S. Archives and statue captioned, "Study the Past;" Navy Memorial across the street; blacks were among the first sailors in 1775; once the site of Marsh Market (later Central Market) frequented by slaves and free persons, from 1801 to 1932 when construction of the Archives began; slave pen once stood on property Archives houses Declaration of Independence, Constitution and Emancipation Proclamation as well as military and family records relevant to the Revolutionary War and struggle for freedom; area history includes former site of St. Charles Hotel, two blocks away, where the slaves of guests were restrained in the basement; Snow Riot of 1835 began one block from site at Pennsylvania Avenue and 6<sup>th</sup> Street; there, a recently freed man, Beverly Snow, owned a flourishing, integrated restaurant that became engulfed in a racial controversy; mobs attacked his and other fragile businesses, schools and churches along the corridor belonging to struggling blacks; a plaque marks the spot at 601 Pennsylvania</i> |
| Walking distance to relevant social & military history                |  |
| Could showcase design for highest impact on visitation                | <i>Area architecture is in the manner familiar to persons of the Revolutionary War era as representing stability and continuity</i>  |
| Surroundings enhance reflection                                       | <i>A memorial there could suggest a relevance to the contents of the Archives; statues inscribed "Study the Past" and "What is Past is Prologue" already invite discovery</i>  |





## Observations, Site 5 (continued)

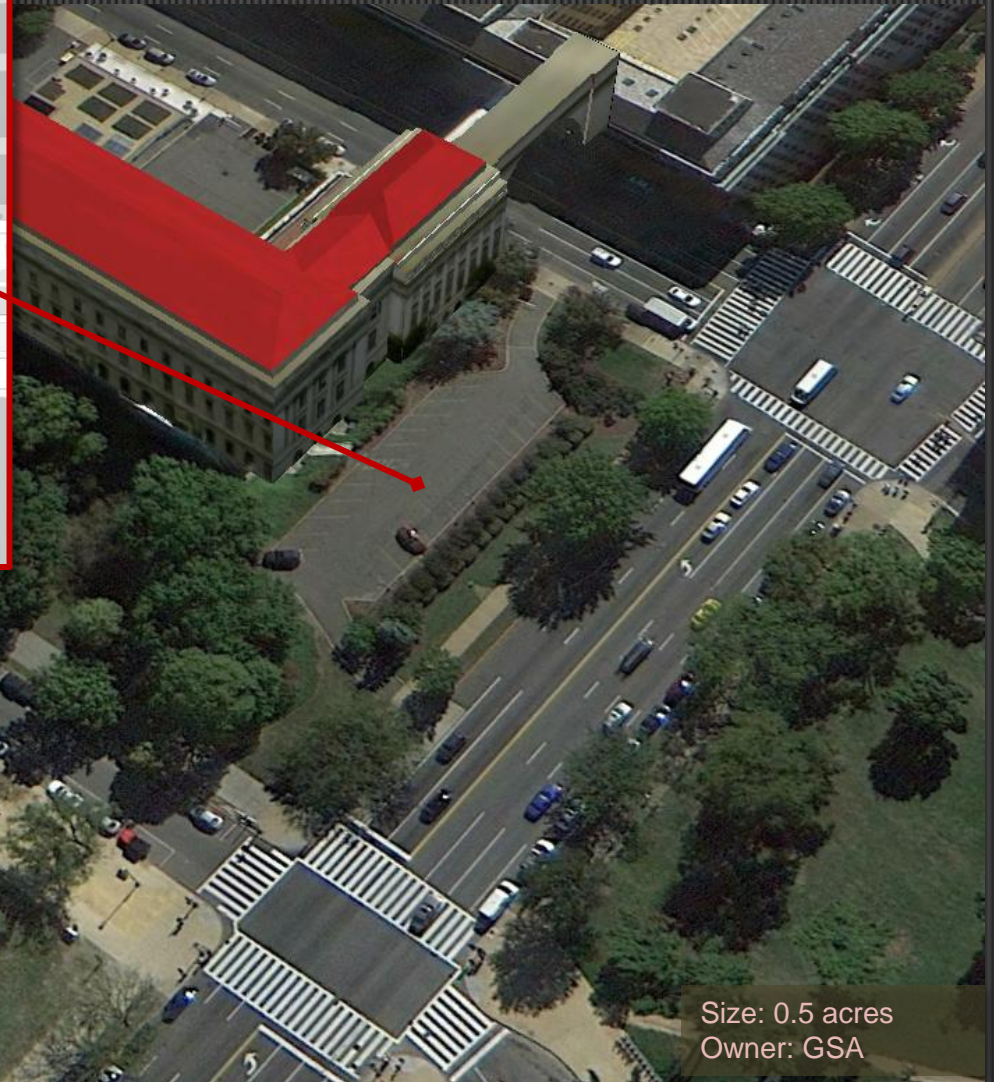
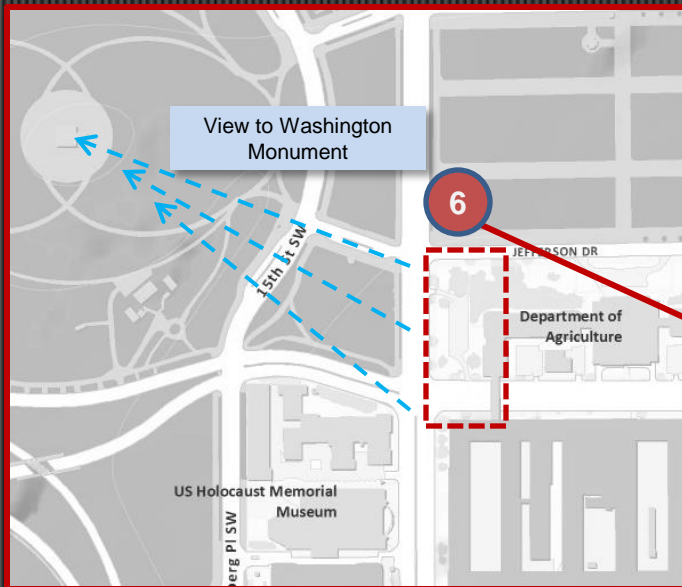
|  |  |
|--|--|
| Continue/augment uses (economic development potential)             | <i>Will continue as a park; presents opportunities for small gatherings that spill over onto the paved entrance and surrounding walkways; no obvious economic development potential</i>  |
| Proximity & ease of access to high traffic tourist attractions     | Yes  |
| Major landmark axes  | <i>Capitol is visible from the sidewalk along the front of the building to the corner at 9<sup>th</sup> Street and Pennsylvania Avenue</i>   |
| Metrorail Station within 0.6 miles                                 | Yes  |
| No interstates, rails or ramps surrounding site                    | Yes  |
| Constraints: flooding, structures, trees, recreation, encroachment | <i>A sidewalk splits the site in half; parking lot and stone memorial and plaque honoring President Roosevelt; earth slopes downward away from Pennsylvania Avenue toward sidewalk where it levels off below street grade; three mature trees, among others, may be a landscape feature of Pennsylvania Avenue</i> |
| Street and garage parking available                                | No   |
| Ease and safety of pedestrian access                               | Yes  |
| No excessive demolition or development costs                       | Yes  |
| Potential site acquisition delays                                  | <i>Unclear</i>   |

## Issues for Future Exploration, Site 5

- ✓ Whether a memorial could leave the majesty of the Archives building fully in tact?
- ✓ Whether the constraints of the site could be resolved for the betterment of the location and the issues posed?



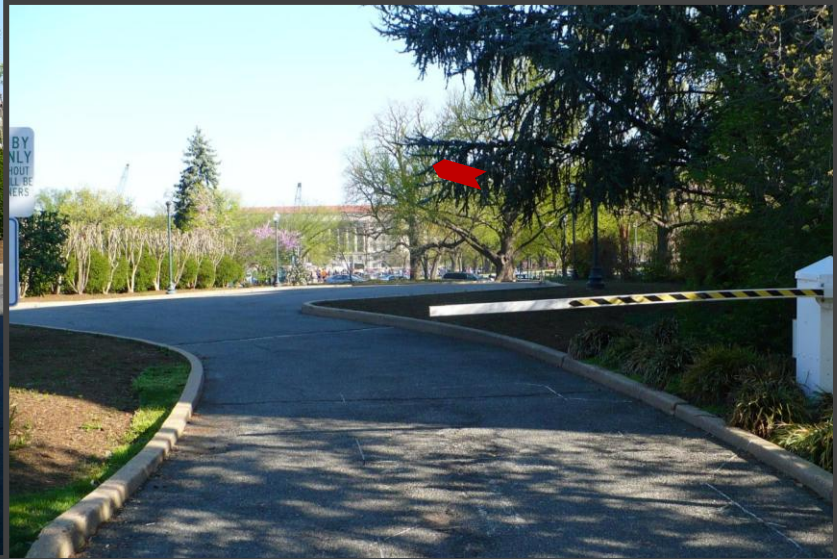
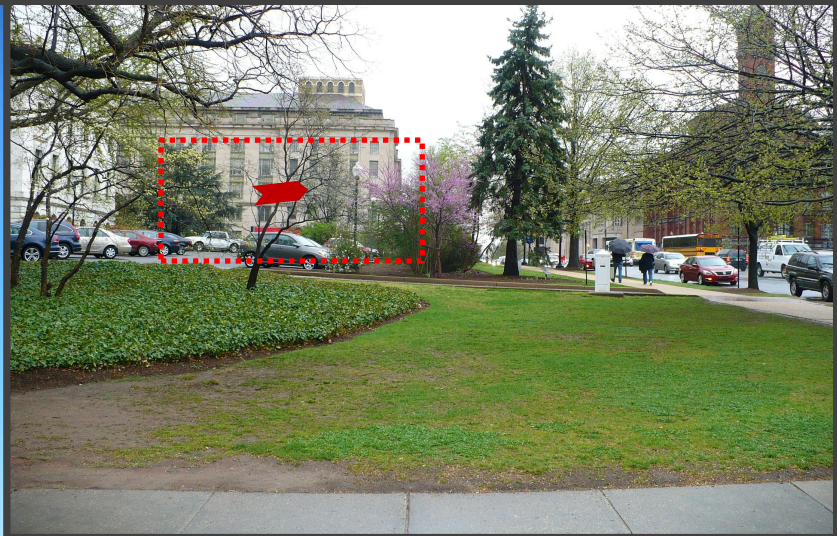
**6** Jamie L. Whitten Building, USDA, 14<sup>th</sup> Street, NW (Area I)



**1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8**



6

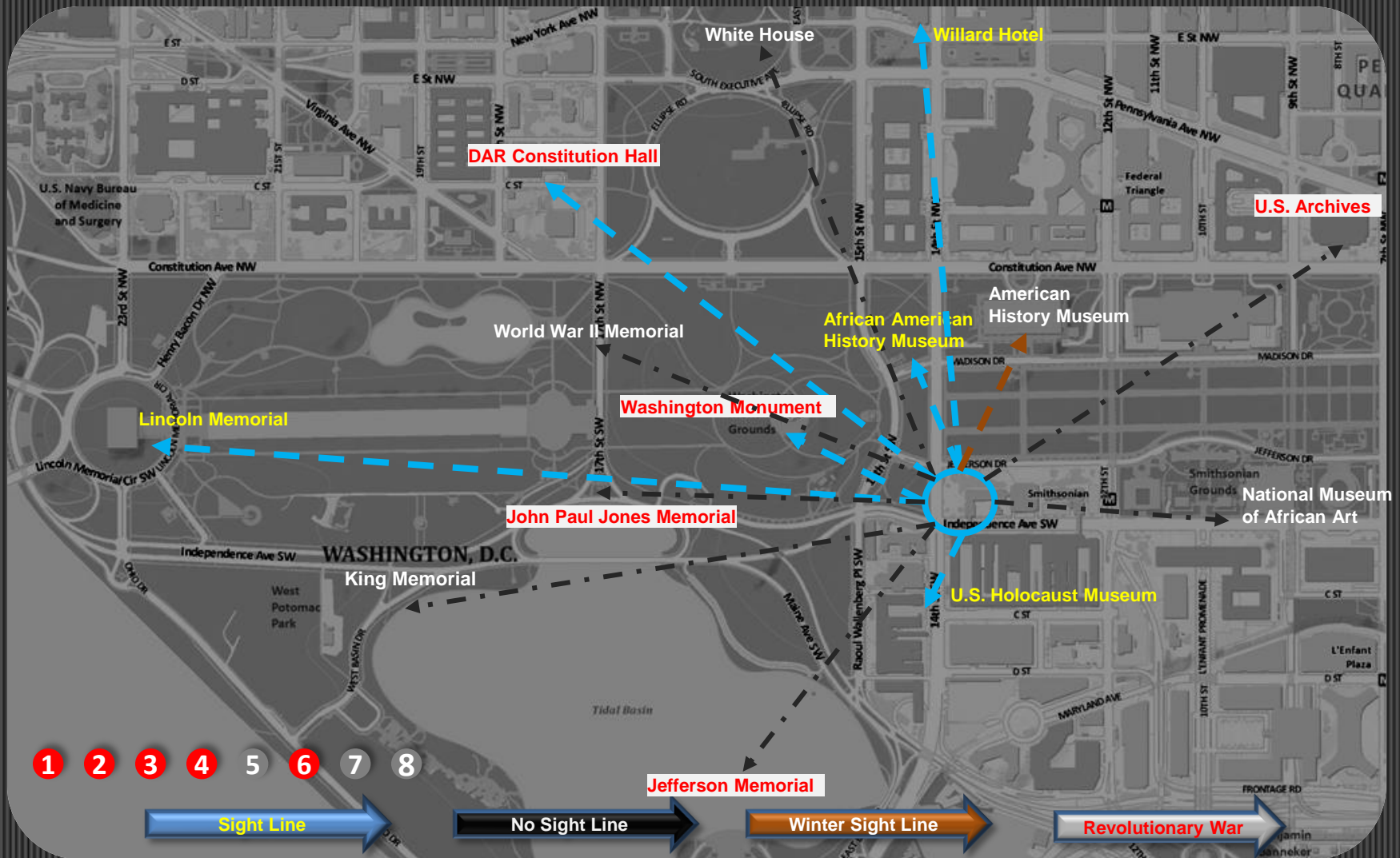
Jamie L. Whitten Building, USDA, 14<sup>th</sup> Street, NW (Area I)

Arrows point toward Washington Monument



## 6 Jamie L. Whitten Building, USDA, 14<sup>th</sup> Street, NW (Area I)

Figure 2-7. Sightlines of Site 6



Source: LFDC

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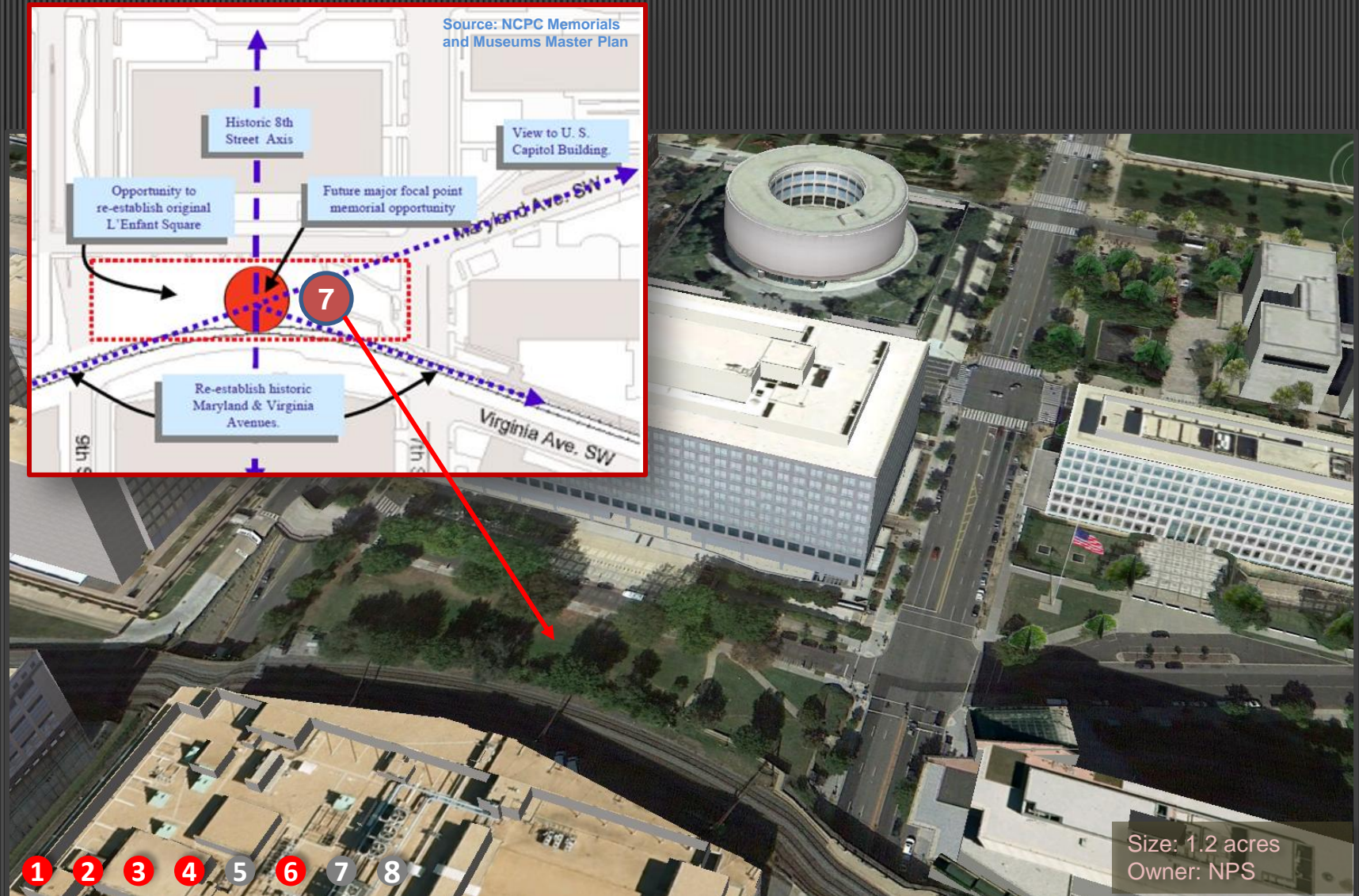
## Observations, Site 6

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Proximity to Washington Monument                                      | Yes  |
| Sightline to Washington Monument or within one block                  | Yes  |
| Proximity to Revolutionary War landmarks                              | <i>Washington Monument and streets name, "Constitution," "Independence," and "Jefferson"</i>   |
| Sightline to Revolutionary War landmarks                              | <i>Direct sight line to Washington Monument from all angles</i>  |
| Powerful visual connection to an object/ landmark that instructs site | <i>Washington Monument, African American History Museum, American History Museum, Lincoln Memorial (partial), Jamie L. Whitten Building (home of USDA, referred to by President Lincoln as the "People's Department," a reminder of the struggle to become "We the People" and protected by the Constitution.)</i> |
| Walking distance to relevant social & military history                | <i>Every Smithsonian Museum, including National Museum of African Art</i>  |
| Could showcase design for highest impact on visitation                | Yes  |
| Surroundings enhance reflection                                       | <i>View to Washington Monument and multiple landmarks are reminders of the Revolutionary War through the Civil War and Civil Rights Movement</i>   |
| Continue/augment uses (economic development potential)                | <i>Would replace a paved parking lot; economic development potential</i>   |
| Proximity & ease of access to high traffic tourist attractions        | Yes  |
| Major landmark axes   | Yes  |
| Metrorail Station within 0.6 miles                                    | Yes  |
| No interstates, rails or ramps surrounding site                       | Yes  |
| Constraints: flooding, structures, trees, recreation, encroachment    | <i>None apparent</i>   |
| Street and garage parking available                                   | <i>Limited</i>   |
| Ease and safety of pedestrian access                                  | Yes  |
| No excessive demolition or development costs                          | Yes  |
| Potential site acquisition delays                                     | <i>Site owned by GSA with some control ceded to USDA</i>   |



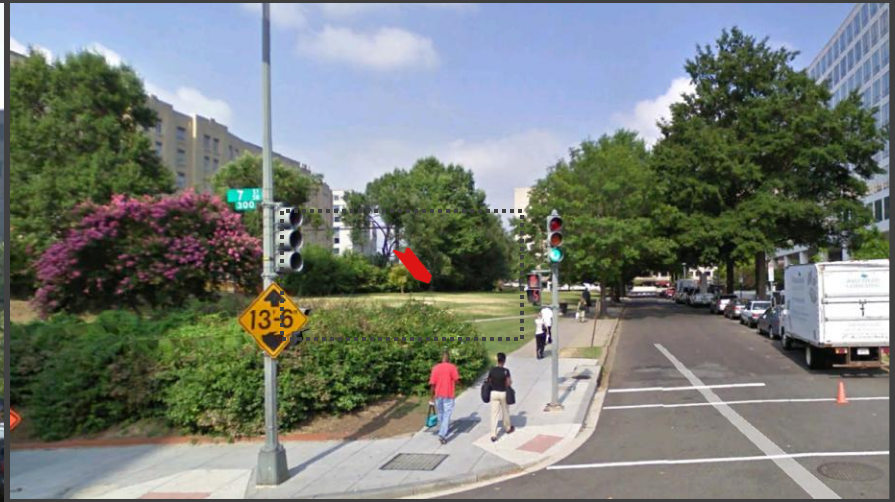


7 Intersection of Maryland and Virginia Avenues ,SW, between 7th and 9th Streets (Site 19, Area I/II)





7 Intersection of Maryland and Virginia Avenues ,SW, between 7th and 9th Streets (Site 19, Area I/II)



Arrows point toward U.S. Capitol



# 7 Intersection of Maryland and Virginia Avenues ,SW, between 7th and 9th Streets (Site 19, Area I/II)

Figure 2-9. Sightlines of Site 7



Source: LFDC

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## Observations, Site 7

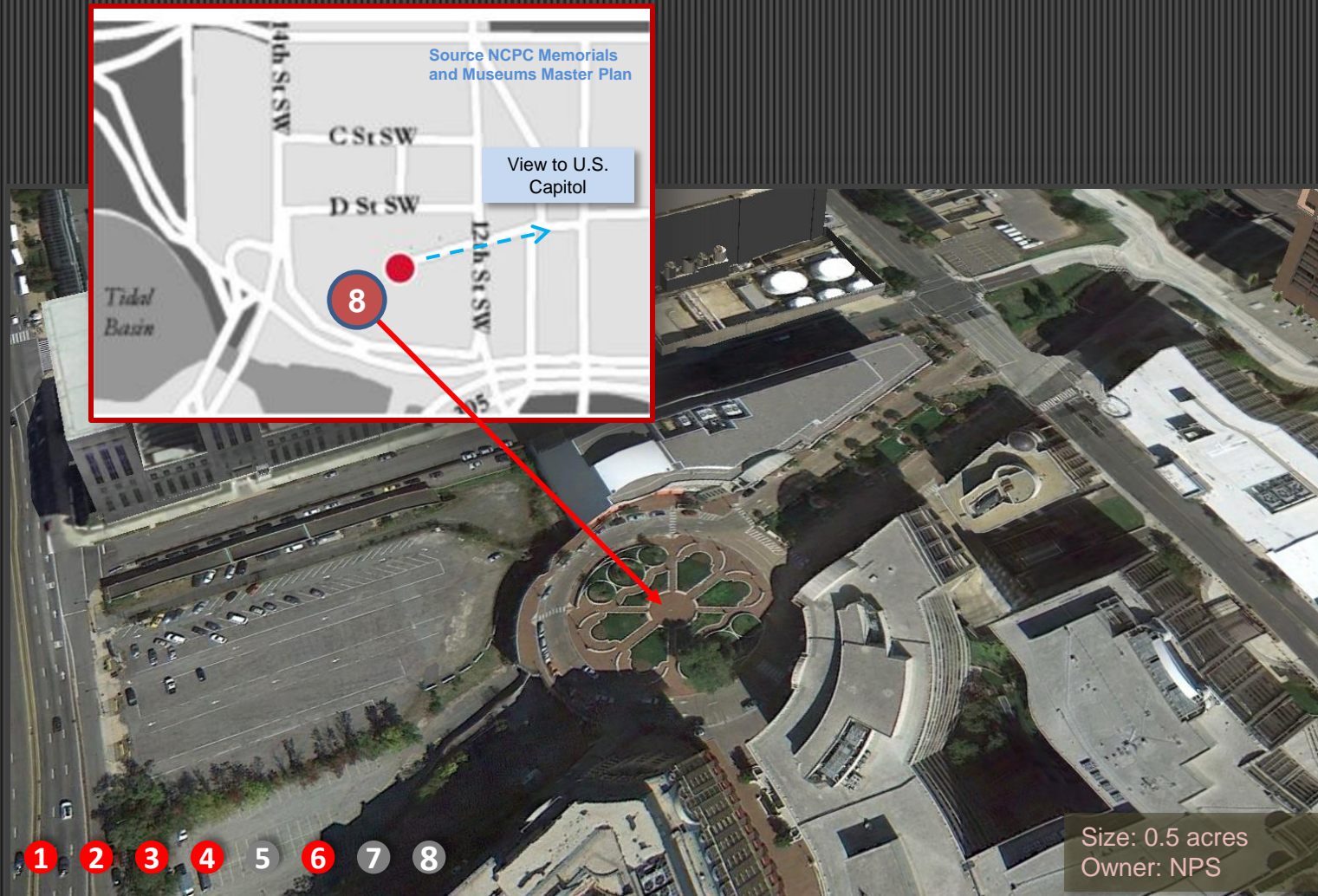
|   |   |
|---|---|
| Proximity to Washington Monument                                      | No  |
| Sightline to Washington Monument or within one block                  | <i>No current sightline; potential redevelopment of L'Enfant Plaza may open a view to the Washington Monument along Virginia Avenue</i>   |
| Proximity to Revolutionary War landmarks                              | No  |
| Sightline to Revolutionary War landmarks                              | No  |
| Powerful visual connection to an object/ landmark that instructs site | <i>Capitol and future Eisenhower Memorial</i>   |
| Walking distance to relevant social & military history                | <i>Capitol and future Eisenhower Memorial</i>   |
| Could showcase design for highest impact on visitation                | <i>Isolated and bounded by large office buildings; railroad tracks and trees reduce sunlight</i>  |
| Surroundings enhance reflection                                       | No  |
| Continue/augment uses (economic development potential)                | <i>Would remain as a park; no obvious economic development potential</i>  |
| Proximity & ease of access to high traffic tourist attractions        | <i>Hidden away behind Federal Building</i>  |
| Major landmark axes   | <i>Strong view of the Capitol on Maryland Avenue SW</i>   |
| Metrorail Station within 0.6 miles                                    | Yes   |
| No interstates, rails or ramps surrounding site                       | <i>Railway Express runs above ground along back of the site</i>   |
| Constraints: flooding, structures, trees, recreation, encroachment    | <i>Railway tracks; two paved sidewalks cross the site from L'Enfant Station -- one leads to a ramp in the southeast corner; this follows a berm running the length of the site; a series of polls rise above the tracks; site is between 60 and 90 feet deep;</i> |
| Street and garage parking available                                   | <i>A few parking spaces</i>   |
| Ease and safety of pedestrian access                                  | <i>The fluid movement of pedestrians and the appeal of walking is limited on two sides by railroad tracks and a tunnel</i>  |
| No excessive demolition or development costs                          | <b>MMMP: Environmental assessment, possible remediation, filling/grading and utility improvements may be required</b>   |
| Potential site acquisition delays                                     | <i>There are plans to redevelop the entire area and minimize the appearance of the railroad tracks</i>  |

Issues in red are raised in *Memorials and Museums Master Plan* (MMMP)





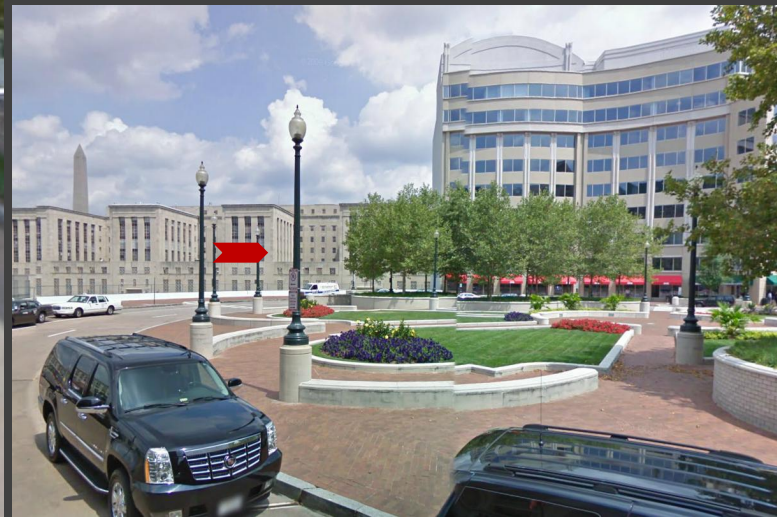
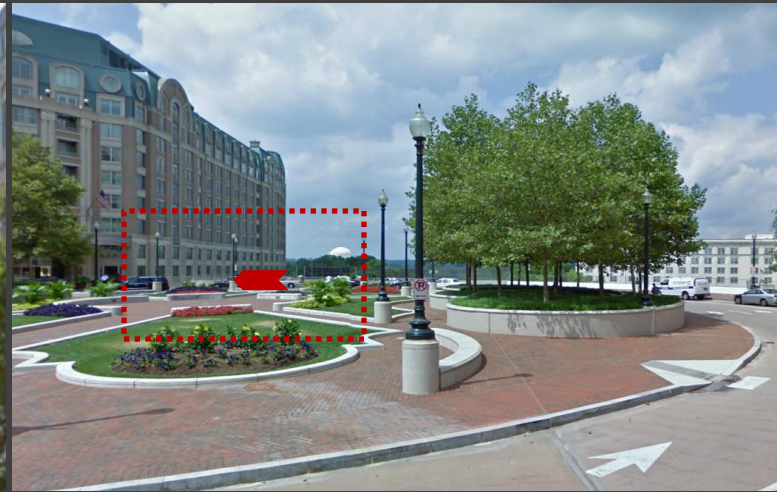
8 Maryland Avenue, SW extended, between 12th and 14th Streets, NW (Site 41, Area I)





8

Maryland Avenue, SW extended, between 12th and 14th Streets, NW (Site 41, Area I)



Arrows point toward U.S. Capitol



# 8 Maryland Avenue, SW extended, between 12th and 14th Streets, NW (Site 41, Area I)

Figure 2-10. Sightlines of Site 8



Source: LFDC

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GLOW METER



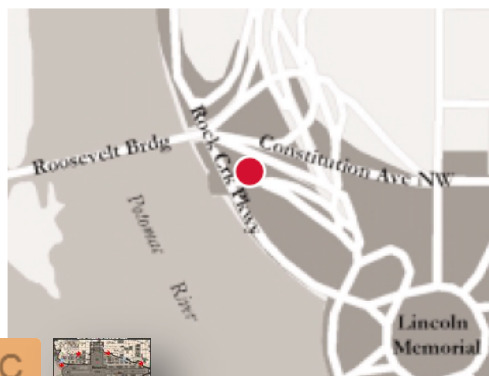
## Observations, Site 8

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Proximity to Washington Monument                                      | No   |
| Sightline to Washington Monument or within one block                  | <i>Top third visible</i>   |
| Proximity to Revolutionary War landmarks                              | No   |
| Sightline to Revolutionary War landmarks                              | No   |
| Powerful visual connection to an object/ landmark that instructs site | <i>Capitol, Jefferson Memorial and Washington Monument</i>   |
| Walking distance to relevant social & military history                | <i>Walking distance to Smithsonian Museums but off the beaten path; a go-to site, not a go-through site that points a visitor to the next destination</i>  |
| Could showcase design for highest impact on visitation                | No   |
| Surroundings enhance reflection                                       | <i>Isolated from downtown tourist attractions, it is an extension of the hotels, restaurants and coffee shop in the circle; these define the space more than the distant sightlines</i>                      |
| Continue/augment uses (economic development potential)                | <i>Uses would be largely the same; potential for economic development</i>  |
| Proximity & ease of access to high traffic tourist attractions        | <i>Two blocks from Mall museums</i>  |
| Major landmark axes   | <i>Capitol, Jefferson Memorial and Washington Monument</i>   |
| Metrorail Station within 0.6 miles                                    | Yes  |
| No interstates, rails or ramps surrounding site                       | Yes  |
| Constraints: flooding, structures, trees, recreation, encroachment    | <i>Circle built on concrete platform hovering over parking lot below; future development below could eliminate critical sightlines and render the message of a memorial silent</i>                           |
| Street and garage parking available                                   | Yes  |
| Ease and safety of pedestrian access                                  | Yes  |
| No excessive demolition or development costs                          | Unclear  |
| Potential site acquisition delays                                     | MMMP: "...Portals project has yet to be completed.... Coordination with the property owner and these ongoing development efforts is necessary in order to provide a suitable context for a future memorial." |

Issues in red are raised in *Memorials and Museums Master Plan* (MMMP)





**Location:****Framework Context:****Vicinity:****Site Description Summary**

This multiple site location is along Rock Creek Parkway, northwest of the Lincoln Memorial and in the National Mall environs. The primary site location is located on the Potomac River Waterfront between the Theodore Roosevelt and Arlington Memorial Bridges. Other potential sites include those located near the Constitution Avenue axis, the "belvedere" site at the terminus of Constitution Avenue on the Potomac, and a focal point site at the northeast terminus of the Roosevelt Bridge. The belvedere and parkway drive to the Lincoln Memorial are part of the design of Memorial Bridge and the related watergate steps.

**Urban Design Conditions**

This site location is consistent with the Commemorative Focus Area at the western edge of the Waterfront Crescent element of the Memorial Framework. The site location is situated between the Theodore Roosevelt and Arlington Memorial Bridges along Rock Creek Parkway and the Potomac River. It also is located along both sides of Constitution Avenue extended between the National Mall and the Kennedy Center. This location offers sweeping views of the Potomac River and Lincoln Memorial.

The sites at the eastern terminus of the Roosevelt Bridge offers a primary gateway opportunity, as does the belvedere site at the implied western end of the Constitution Avenue axis. The site's strategic location near many historic, cultural, and environmental resources offers the potential for both a major destination memorial and several smaller memorial opportunities. Most of these sites should be considered after the Roosevelt Bridge approach ramps are reconstructed in the future. These actions will potentially extend the alignment of Constitution Avenue to the Potomac River.

**Economic Conditions**

As parkland and open space, the Potomac River Waterfront sites offer little on-site economic development potential. The economic value of these sites is to aggregate with other waterfront attractions to create a critical mass of small contributing memorials to support greater capital area tourism and amenities. Few commercial or residential areas stand to gain directly by the addition of a single memorial on the Potomac River Waterfront sites.

**Transportation Conditions**

The transportation modes that would facilitate access to and from this site are passenger vehicles, the water transportation system, and the Circulator system. Parking is limited to on-street spaces. In order to encourage use of the water transportation system, wayfinding signs should be provided between the dock and the site. With limited pedestrian and parking facilities in the vicinity, the site may be suitable for a smaller, non-destination memorial. With potential future redesigned circulation systems, the access system for the site could be improved to accommodate a moderate scale memorial.

**Environmental Conditions**

The site location is a combination of an open, natural land area and roadway network. Specifically, the rolling lawns and tree groves along the Potomac River Waterfront merges with the roadway network of the Rock Creek Parkway and the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge. The traffic associated with this roadway creates some environmental impacts on the site, in the form of noise, noxious fumes, and adverse air quality.





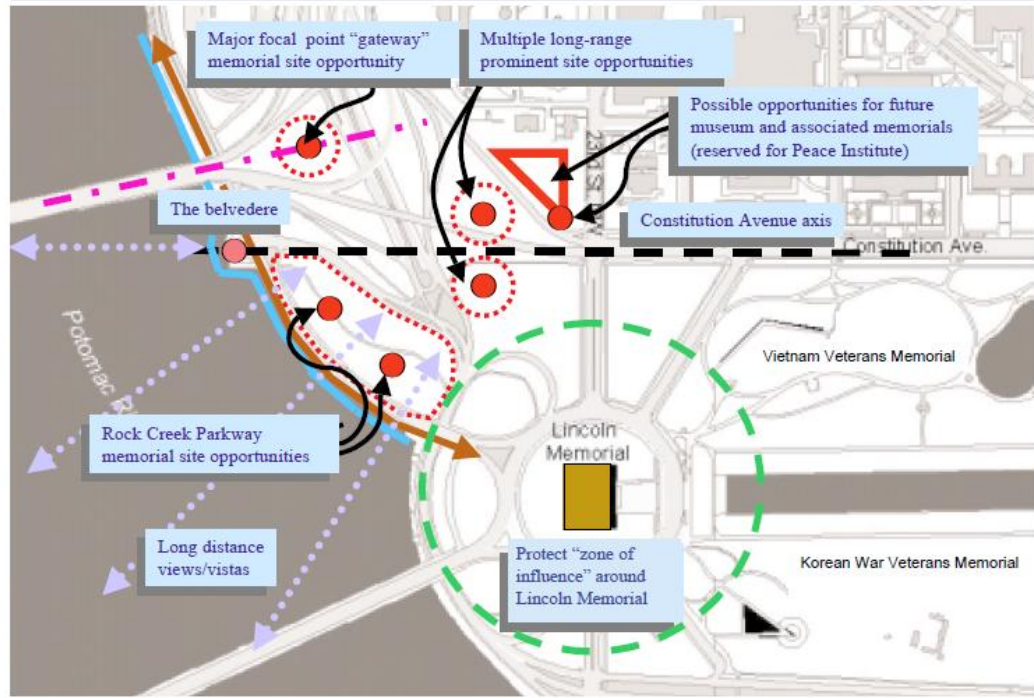
**Commemorative Opportunity:****Jurisdiction: Federal – National Park Service**

This location includes both current and future site opportunities of varying size in and around the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge ramps, including the existing "belvedere" at the visual terminus of Constitution Avenue at the Potomac River. The area around these sites includes developed parkland and informal multi-purpose recreational uses. Memorial site opportunities approximate ¼ acre; the belvedere site is less than ¼ acre. Due to close proximity of potential sites, the development of one site may preclude the future development of other adjoining sites.

Memorial development offers the potential to enhance this gateway entrance into the L'Enfant City from the Roosevelt Bridge, while respecting the zone of influence around the Lincoln Memorial. Development should enhance the surrounding natural and historic features and incorporate existing recreation areas. Development should also incorporate existing long-distance views across the Potomac River, as well as offer public access from the water to the site, possibly as a future water taxi stop. Depending on the specific placement, memorial development could necessitate limited grading/filling operations and utility improvements on the sites. If the sites were to be developed as destination memorials, a pedestrian crossing across the Rock Creek Parkway and an adequate sidewalk system would be necessary.



The view above depicts a vantage point looking northeast from Memorial Bridge to the Lincoln Memorial and the Rock Creek Parkway. Memorial site opportunities exist along the Rock Creek Parkway, as well as at the belvedere site, immediately west of the area depicted.

**Design Considerations:**

1. The existing belvedere is an appropriate site for memorial statuary or a sculptural element, such as a major fountain. Other future sites might accommodate a major landscape solution and, on one site, a possible memorial or museum building, as suggested in Legacy. These sites offer significant waterfront opportunities. Memorial design should preserve the passive and informal qualities of the waterfront, the open vistas across the Potomac River to Virginia and, the natural environment of Rock Creek and West Potomac Parks.

2. Memorial design and development should not compromise the public's use of parkland and open space, eliminate multi-purpose recreational fields, or encroach upon or compete with the Lincoln or Vietnam Veterans Memorials. A future memorial presents the opportunity to identify the gateway entrance from the Theodore

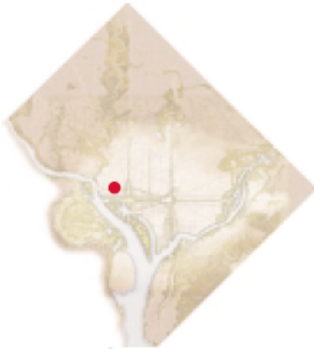
Roosevelt Bridge to the L'Enfant City and the Monumental Core.

3. Memorials should provide civic enhancement and complement the character of the waterfront parkland and Rock Creek Parkway. Waterfront memorials provide vistas across the river. Memorials here would take advantage of the water taxi at the Kennedy Center. Memorials should incorporate pedestrian-oriented amenities for casual gathering, as well as opportunities for viewing from nearby roadways. There are existing opportunities for pedestrian amenities and limited services for tourists at this end of West Potomac Park.

4. Existing buildings in this vicinity including the Naval Observatory, might provide opportunities for related educational or museum facilities.



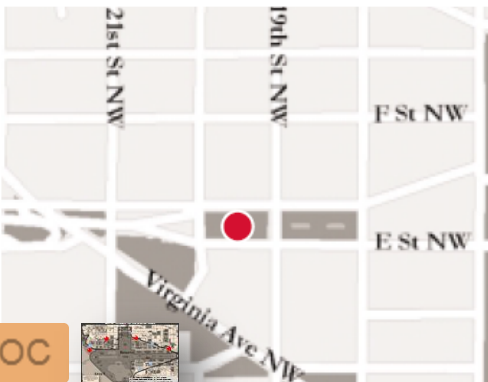
## Location:



## Framework Context:



## Vicinity:



## Site Description Summary

This site location, along E Street between 19th and 20th Streets, NW, is in the Foggy Bottom area west of the White House. The site location is along the E Street corridor at the point where the expressway emerges from its tunnel. The two-acre site has a slightly rolling topography and is primarily green with an open, urban feel. Known as Walt Whitman Park, the eastern quarter of this rectangular site is a playground, while the remainder is a landscaped lawn surrounded by a tree buffer.

## Urban Design Conditions

Located at a designated Special Place at the intersection of Special Streets, this site location reinforces the Monumental Corridors component of the Urban Design Framework. The east end of the site has an indirect axial relationship with the White House via New York Avenue. Just west of the site is Virginia Avenue, which provides a direct relationship with the Washington Monument. The site location is within walking distance of other historic and cultural resources, including the Kennedy Center and architecturally significant federal office buildings, such as the historic Department of the Interior and the General Services Administration buildings.

## Economic Conditions

The Walt Whitman Park site location offers the potential to accommodate a feature that attracts high visitor traffic, such as a major memorial. However, the economic nature of the area, with existing office and State Department buildings, creates questions about how and where new economic activities would occur. With proper incentives and public/private investment, this site would be highly suitable for a commemorative feature, possibly in partnership with George Washington University. The office buildings presently provide daytime economic activity; the challenge would be to bring new economic benefits north of Virginia Avenue on evenings and weekends.

## Transportation Conditions

This site has better passenger vehicle access than public transportation access. The park is located one block away from Virginia Avenue, a major vehicular corridor with nearby public parking facilities including both on-street and garage parking. There is poor Metrorail access with the closest station being Farragut West, located approximately 2,500 feet from the site. Metrobus is directly available. There is a possibility that the Circulator might be routed near the park if the demand is high, however, it is more likely that the route will be closer to the Mall.

## Environmental Conditions

The site location features slightly rolling topography consisting of an open lawn area, with ornamental trees on the edges. There are no water resources near the site, and no adverse noise or air quality conditions are present. There also is no evidence of contamination on or near the site.



**Commemorative Opportunity:****Jurisdiction: Federal – National Park Service**

This location presents the opportunity to locate one or more small memorials in an existing urban park setting. The park area is approximately one acre in size. The E Street site to the west of 20th Street could also be developed as either a federal memorial location or as a District commemorative site, giving the precinct an attractive pedestrian-oriented park character.

Memorial development would enhance the current open, passive parkland setting of the site in addition to helping transform the E Street corridor into a memorial boulevard space. The transportation characteristics of this site are most compatible with a memorial that will generate a low to moderate number of visitors. A large number of visitors to this location would warrant the provision of additional public transportation facilities such as the Circulator.

Due to the topography, location, and surrounding uses in the area of the site, memorial development would likely require only minor site alterations, including limited grading and no stabilization or utility improvements.

Any future memorial in this location should incorporate some form of interpretive resources related to the life and work of Walt Whitman.

**Design Considerations:**

*This site is located within an established public parkland area that is defined by a perimeter of prominent federal and institutional office uses.*



*The image above depicts a view looking east from Walt Whitman Park.*

1. This location on a major transportation corridor is a gateway to Downtown and is near the White House and President's Park.

2. The E Street corridor has the potential to become a thematic memorial boulevard. This primary location could accommodate a major memorial on the boulevard.

3. The existing urban park is near an enclave of federal office buildings and a memorial could complement these uses. A memorial park would also provide relief to pedestrians and office workers in the area.

4. Memorial design and development in this location should retain and enhance the current urban park setting and open space character, and should respect the

urban scale of the park and the surrounding buildings.

5. The opportunity exists to develop a pedestrian-oriented destination memorial at this location.

6. The design should complement the design of nearby Rawlins Park.

7. The site is located where the E Street tunnel rises to grade to become a wide boulevard. The opportunity exists to create a major feature at this point of arrival in the city.





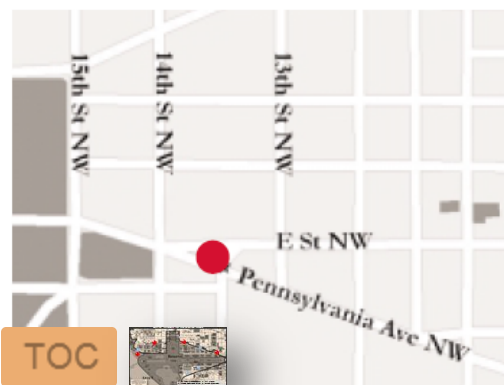
## Location:



## Framework Context:



## Vicinity:



## Site Description Summary

Freedom Plaza is located on Pennsylvania Avenue near the White House in the heart of the Downtown Core and Federal Triangle area. The site location is bounded generally by Pennsylvania Avenue, and 13th, 14th, and E Streets, NW. The proposed site, which is long and narrow, is currently developed as a formal plaza. The site has an existing scaled reproduction of the L'Enfant Plan for Washington. In addition, there is a fountain on the western edge of the site, a memorial statue of General Casimir Pulaski in the tree-lined, recessed, northeast corner, and a Martin Luther King, Jr. Day time capsule under the plaza. The site area is less than two acres.

## Urban Design Conditions

This site location, along a Monumental Corridor, is a centerpiece of the Urban Design Framework. The site location is within walking distance of both the White House and the Capitol, as well as the National Mall. The site area also offers numerous cultural resources, including the National Theatre, the John Wilson Building (the District's City Hall), the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, and the Old Post Office. The site location offers a direct axial view down Pennsylvania Avenue (a Special Street) to the Capitol. The site location has been designated a Special Place and was highlighted as an urban square in both the L'Enfant and the McMillan Plans.

## Economic Conditions

The Freedom Plaza site is in an active business district that also draws a substantial number of tourists, due to the nearby retail activities, theaters, and hotels. Much of the area is already economically mature. A memorial would likely rely on existing visitor patterns and spending behaviors in the area and not generate economic impacts independent of its neighbors. Greater street-level retail opportunities do exist in the area, but the site's strongest economic potential is likely as a mixed-use redevelopment with commemorative and commercial activities integrated on-site. The Navy Memorial mixed-use development could serve as a model for economic planning at the Freedom Plaza site.

## Transportation Conditions

This site has an excellent supporting transportation system. The closest Metrorail station is Metro Center (less than 1,000 feet), through which the Red, Blue and Orange lines can be accessed. The Federal Triangle Metrorail Station (approximately 1,000 feet from the site) and the McPherson Square Metrorail Station (approximately 2,000 feet from the site) both provide access to the Blue and Orange lines. There is also excellent vehicular access to this site complemented by numerous public parking garages and on-street parking opportunities. The Circulator might be routed near the plaza if demand dictates. Metrobus access is excellent.

## Environmental Conditions

Due to the open, urban character of this location, there are few natural resources associated with the site. The hard-scaped plaza does not offer soil, water resources, or habitat for animal species. However, a few trees and planting beds line the northeastern edge of the plaza by the Pulaski statue. Although the site receives impacts from traffic along Pennsylvania Avenue, the site does not suffer from adverse air quality.



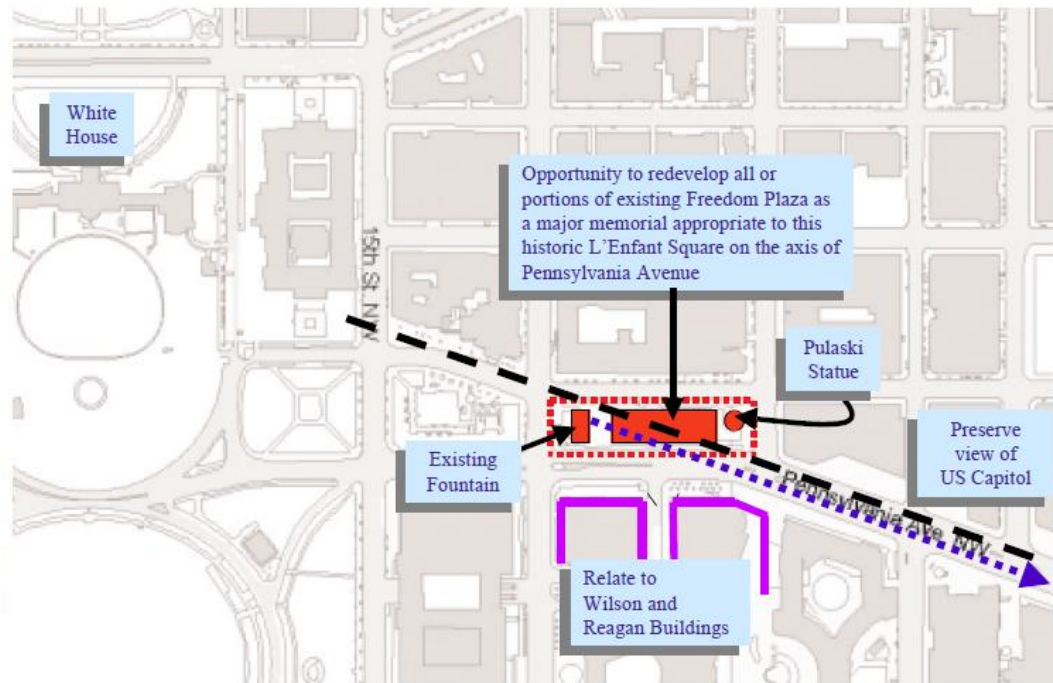
## Commemorative Opportunity:

## Jurisdiction: Federal – National Park Service

Opportunities exist to redevelop either portions of the plaza or the entire plaza in conjunction with a new primary memorial and/or potential associated memorials. Developing this site location as a destination-type memorial could enhance the axial relationship between the White House and the U.S. Capitol, provide space for commemorative events, and cater to the nearby tourist market. Ultimately, development could transform the site into an important gateway to the Downtown area. A memorial at this location would be able to accommodate a large volume of visitors because of the public transportation capacity of the three nearby Metrorail stations, numerous parking opportunities, and good regional roadway access.

Since the site is generally level, future memorial construction would not require major sitework other than removal of the existing plaza and lowering it to sidewalk level or below. However, developing the site for a higher use may require slight upgrades to utilities, especially lighting. The design principles of the L'Enfant Plan should be enhanced through the appropriate placement and design of a memorial at this location. The memorial should be oriented toward pedestrians and, if related in theme to nearby activities, could encourage additional activity.

## Design Considerations:



The view shown above is looking east along the axis of Freedom Plaza. Although the site location has fulfilled historic design plans by being an urban plaza, this plaza has not achieved the vibrancy of public use that the early city planners envisioned.

1. Any future memorial should respect and relate to its location on Pennsylvania Avenue, and include a significant feature at this location. The original design concept for the plaza included two major pylons and sculpture representing the U.S. Capitol and the White House.

2. The opportunity exists to redevelop either portions of the plaza or the entire plaza in conjunction with a new memorial. The site could consist of a primary memorial, with associated and smaller memorials. Any future memorial should incorporate existing reciprocal vistas along Pennsylvania Avenue. The mass and scale should not change the primary axial relationships along Pennsylvania Avenue, and should not overshadow the importance of the Wilson Building.

3. The location is near the White House Visitors Center and other sites that draw tourists and visitors. A memo-

rial could draw visitors to the plaza and into Downtown through related museums or thematic connections.

4. The design of any future memorial should provide adequate space for commemorative ceremonies and casual gatherings. A memorial at this location could utilize a nearby building for a related museum. Any future memorial should utilize and take advantage of existing infrastructure, including existing street parking and Metrorail and Metrobus access.

5. This site is not appropriate for a building. Amenities such as parking and visitor services, i.e., restrooms, gift shops, and parking, should not be located at this site. Any design should recognize the importance of the Wilson Building as the District of Columbia City Hall.





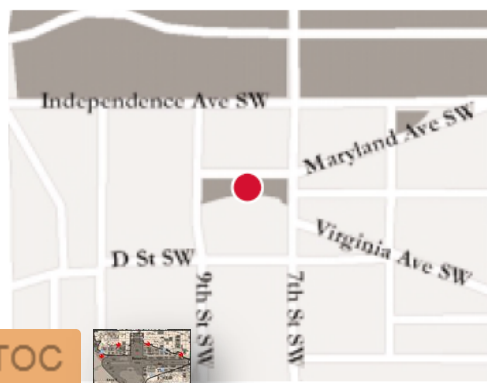
## Location:



## Framework Context:



## Vicinity:



## Site Description Summary

This site location is south of the National Mall, in the Southwest Federal Center area near L'Enfant Plaza. The site boundaries are C, 7th, and 9th Streets, and the rail lines to the south. The site is surrounded by federal office uses and is within walking distance of the Capitol.

## Urban Design Conditions

This site strongly reinforces the framework, located at the intersection of two Special Streets (Maryland and Virginia Avenues). The location is at a potential urban square prominently featured in the L'Enfant Plan as a mirror image of Market Square on Pennsylvania Avenue (where the Navy Memorial is located). The site offers a dramatic view and direct axial relationship to the U.S. Capitol. The site is also on the 8th Street axis, highlighted in the Legacy Plan as a prominent corridor. Furthermore, the site is strategically located near L'Enfant Plaza and the Mall, two areas that offer numerous cultural resources and amenities. Memorial development on this site has the potential to not only enhance the site but also to showcase this square as a significant element in future plans for the city.

## Economic Conditions

The intersection of Maryland and Virginia Avenues is located in a mixed-use area, with institutional, commercial (primarily office), tourism, and residential uses nearby. This mix of uses, and the potential for upgrading the food service and retail offerings at street level and underground at L'Enfant Plaza, gives the site a high suitability for locating a museum or memorial.

## Transportation Conditions

This site has an excellent supporting transportation system that has the potential of capitalizing on multiple modes of transportation. The L'Enfant Plaza Metrorail Station has an entrance on the site, through which the Yellow, Blue, Orange and Green lines can be accessed. The Virginia Railway Express has a stop at this location, which may be relocated to 4th Street. It is expected that a significant percentage of visitors to a memorial/museum at this location would utilize the Metrorail because of the number of lines connecting at L'Enfant Plaza, the number of secondary Metrorail stations in the vicinity and the synergy created from the surrounding attractions. The transportation characteristics surrounding this site demonstrate that it would be possible to accommodate a large volume of visitors.

## Environmental Conditions

The site is rectangular and flat, but has an irregular edge and slope where it abuts the rail line. The site currently features an expansive lawn and a buffer of trees by the rail line. There are no wetlands or other water resources on the site. While the vegetation and topsoil offer a favorable setting, the railroad presents some concerns. The railroad generates noise and air quality impacts and presents possible environmental contamination constraints.



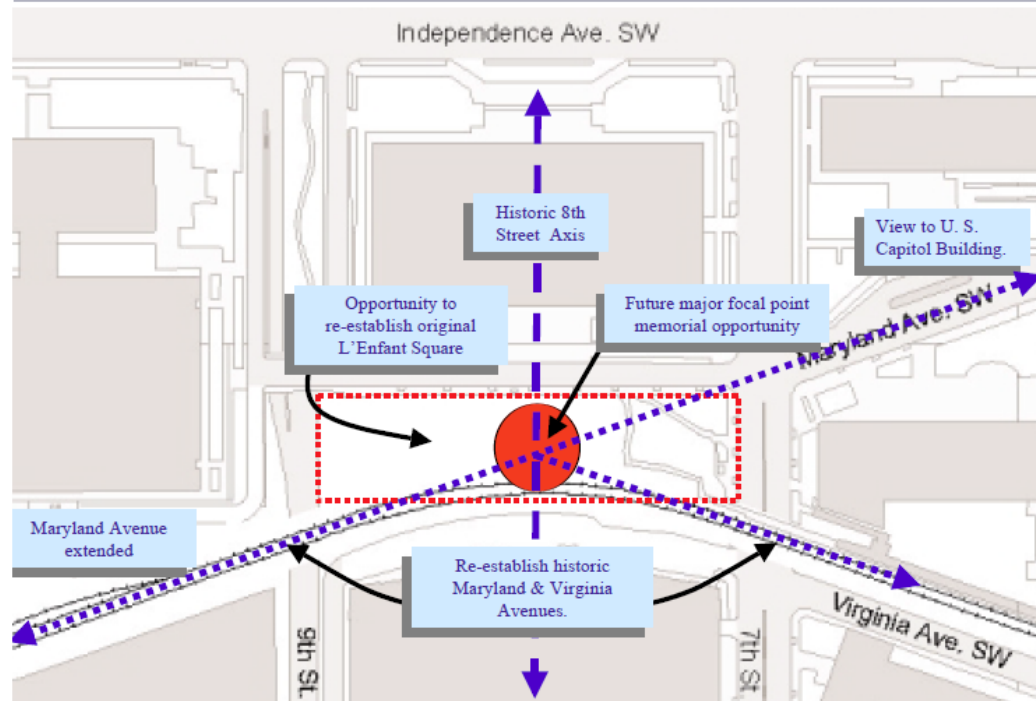
**Commemorative Opportunity:****Jurisdiction: Federal – National Park Service**

The size of the currently available parcel is less than one acre; however, this area could be increased by the future inclusion of the railroad rights-of-way. Memorial development could create an important civic space at this Special Place and complement museums and other cultural resources on the Mall. Development could take advantage of the view and axial relationship to the Capitol and 8th Street, as well as pedestrian access to the National Mall.

Memorial development in conjunction with the implementation of the Circulator system (which could connect at L'Enfant Plaza to create an Intermodal Station) would increase use of public transportation.

Although enactment of the Legacy proposal to remove the rail lines would improve the environmental quality of the site, environmental assessment and possible remediation would be required for memorial development. Memorial development would likely require limited filling/grading and utility improvements.

The site is identified in the L'Enfant plan as a significant urban square, a mirror image of the square at the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue and the 8th Street axis (site of the Navy Memorial).

**Design Considerations:**

The image above depicts a northeast view along Maryland Avenue to the U.S. Capitol. This prominent Monumental Corridor provides an established setting that is suitable for future commemorative elements.

1. The design principles embodied in the L'Enfant Plan can be enhanced through the appropriate placement and design of a memorial at this location.

2. An opportunity exists to create an important civic place at the intersection of Maryland and Virginia Avenues, SW. The placement of a memorial at this location could serve to support the location's Special Place qualities.

3. A future memorial should both respect and incorporate the reciprocal vistas that can be established along the Maryland Avenue and Virginia Avenue view corridors. Axial relationships along Virginia Avenue and Maryland Avenue should be enhanced in all directions. The 8th Street cross axis, a key feature of the L'Enfant Plan, should be recognized in a memorial design.

5. Proximity to museums on the Mall is an important feature and attraction of this location; a memorial at this location could complement nearby museums.

6. Any future memorial should be pedestrian-oriented. A memorial at this location can encourage activity and enhance the visitor's experience. Visitor services could also be located in conjunction with a memorial here.

7. A memorial at this location will have excellent accessibility by alternative modes of transportation including the L'Enfant Plaza Metrorail Station.

8. Future memorial designs should include green landscaped area, given the passive nature of the existing site and the prevalence of paved areas in the immediate vicinity.



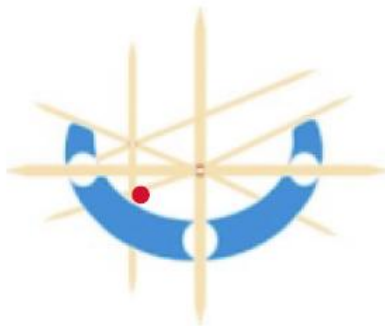


Within the Portals project

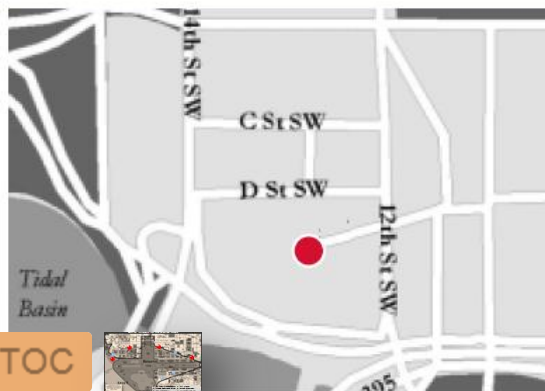
Location:



Framework Context:



Vicinity:



Site Description Summary:

Located on the Maryland Avenue Monumental Corridor, this site is within an existing development known as the Portals. This mixed use development surrounds a newly created prominent public space within an elevated court. The plaza's raised elevation offers vistas to the U.S. Capitol and the Potomac River along the extension of the Maryland Avenue alignment. This location is defined primarily by site circulation elements that result in a circular public space. The site is two blocks from the Mall and the Smithsonian Metro Station. It overlooks the northern end of the Washington Channel and the Tidal Basin.

Physical Characteristics:

|                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Location:          | Southwest          |
| Acreage:           | 0.5                |
| Configuration:     | Circular           |
| Overall Character: | Open               |
| Terrain:           | Generally Level    |
| Adjoining Uses:    | Office, Mixed Uses |

Urban Design Framework:

|                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Relative Prominence: | Federal             |
| Comp. Plan Element:  | Special Street      |
| Framework Element:   | Monumental Corridor |
| Plan Compatibility:  | Centerpiece         |
| Memorial Proximity:  | Walk                |
| Potential Identity:  | Yes                 |

Site Access:

|                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Vehicular Corridor:           | Yes- I-395/15th             |
| Metro Proximity:              | Fair- L'Enfant/Smithson.    |
| Metrobus Proximity:           | Fair                        |
| Pedestrian Access:            | Good                        |
| Parking Availability:         | Good-Limited Street Parking |
| Intermodal Station Proximity: | Yes-Metro                   |
| Circulator Node Proximity:    | Yes                         |
| Water Access:                 | Yes                         |

Profile:

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Development Term:            | Present |
| Ownership:                   | Private |
| ANC:                         | 2D      |
| Current Development Project: | Yes     |
| NPS Reservation:             | NA      |
| NPS Park Name:               | NA      |
| NPS Total Park Acreage:      | NA      |

Commemorative Opportunity:

A potential commemorative feature in this location could be placed within the existing and planned public spaces that are defined by the Portals' central entrance and circulation features. Considerations include the development guidelines that have been established for this large mixed use development. A major portion of the Portals project has yet to be completed. Coordination with the property owner and these ongoing development efforts is necessary in order to provide a suitable context for a future memorial. Depending on the established setting, a memorial could be a small pedestrian-oriented feature or a significant element of the public space.

Visual Quality:

|                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Prominent Views:   | Federal Elements      |
| Vistas:            | Federal Elements      |
| Existing Setting:  | Mixed Use Development |
| Potential Setting: | Urban Plaza           |
| Gateway Corridor:  | Yes                   |

Historic & Cultural Resources:

|                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Historic Resources:          | Landmark, Special Street    |
| Cultural Resources:          | Building, Street, Landscape |
| Historic District:           | NA                          |
| Arts/Entertainment District: | NA                          |
| Embassy Proximity:           | NA                          |
| Memorial Zone:               | 2                           |
| Museum Proximity:            | Walk                        |

Site Image



Established physical setting of the Portals development provides an appropriate public space context for locating potential memorial features with direct views to the U.S. Capitol.









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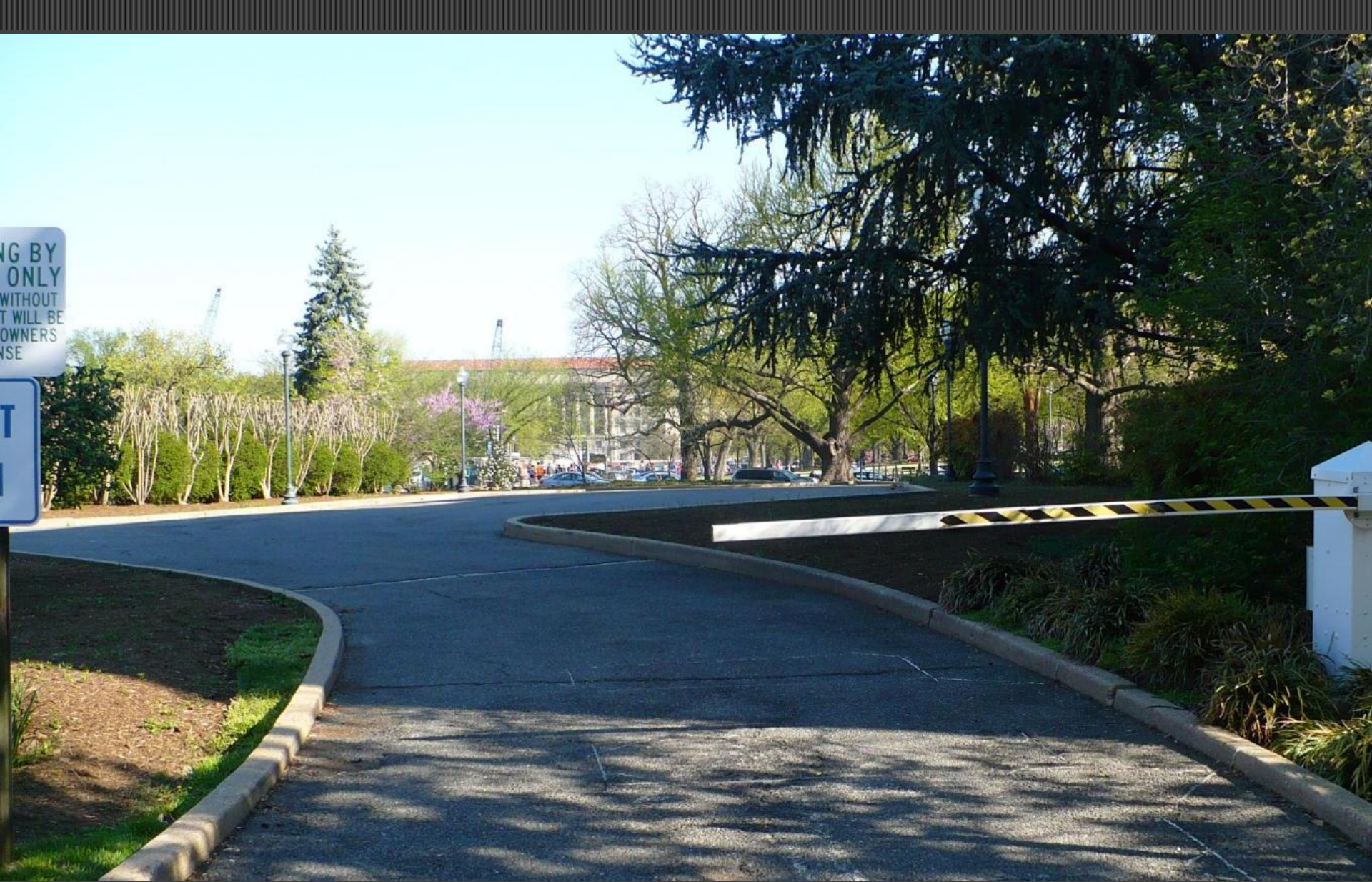






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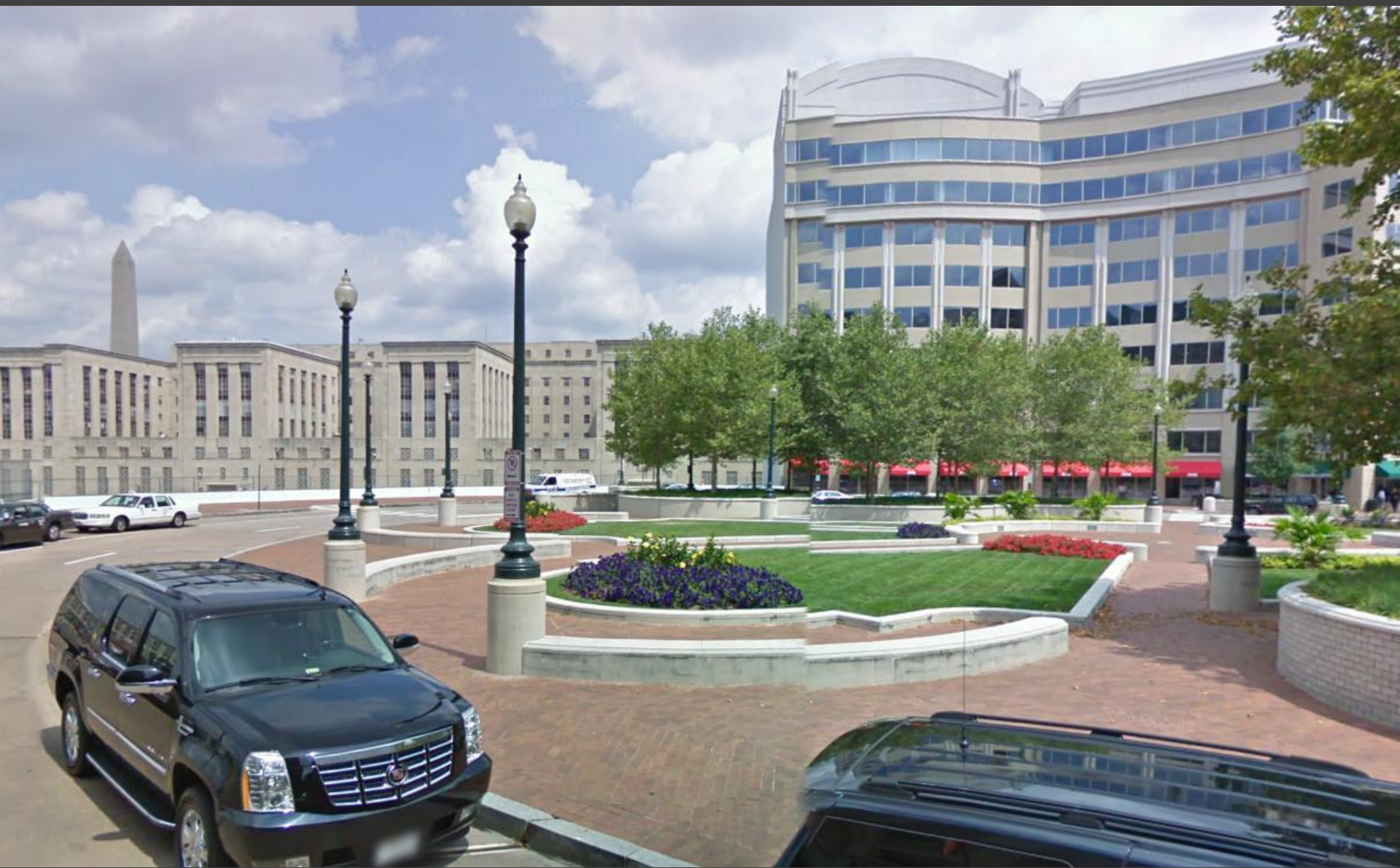








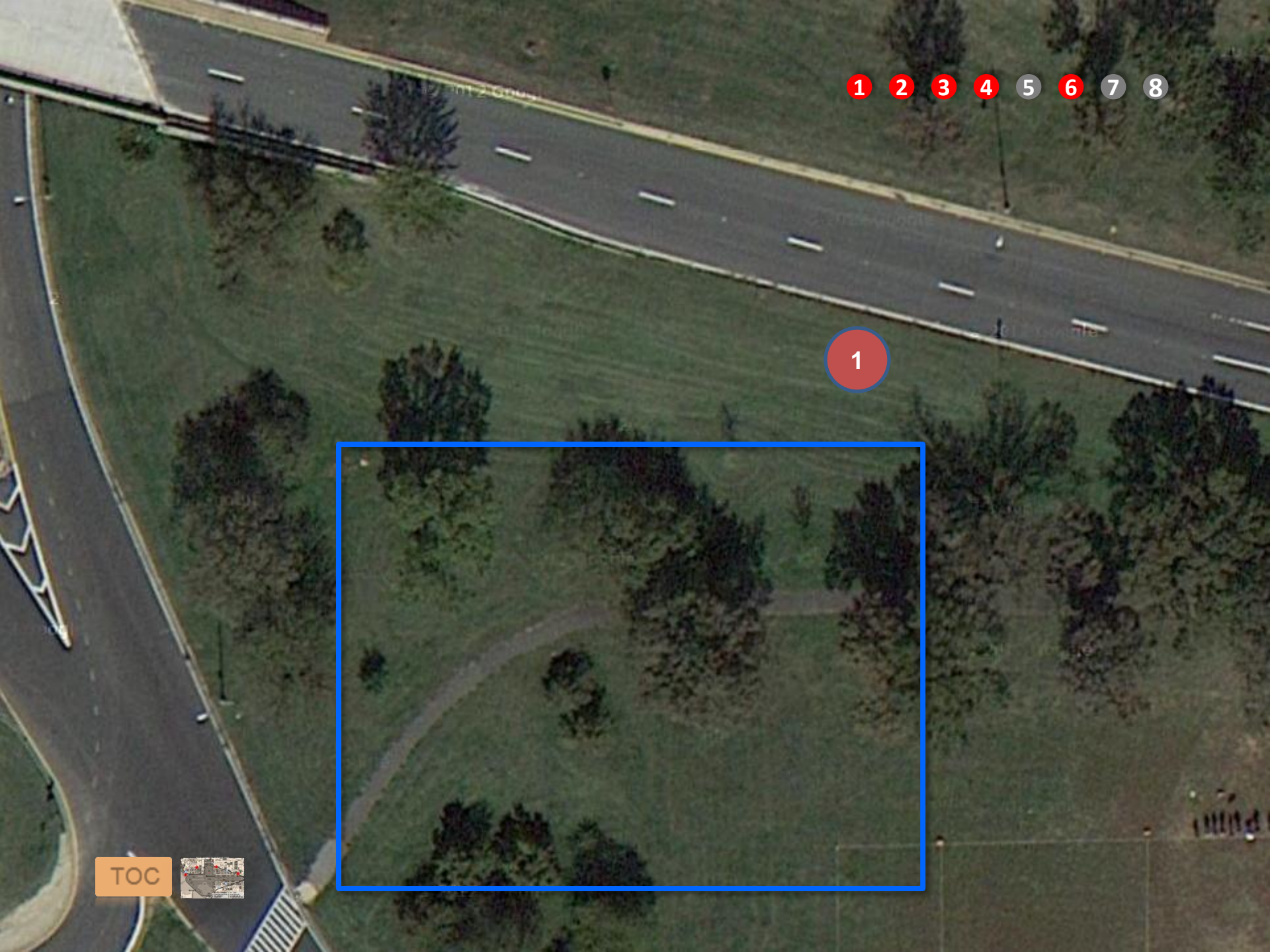




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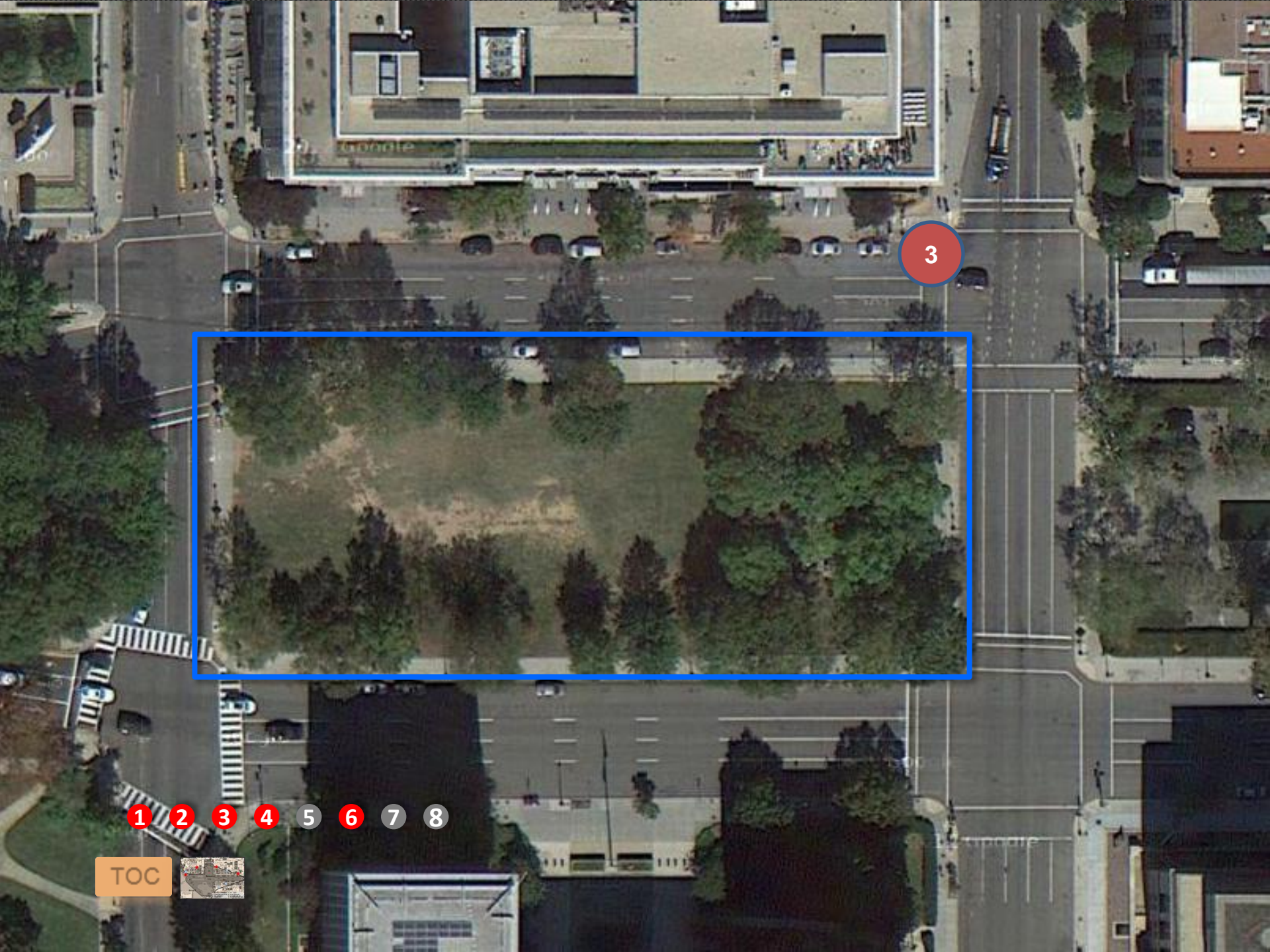




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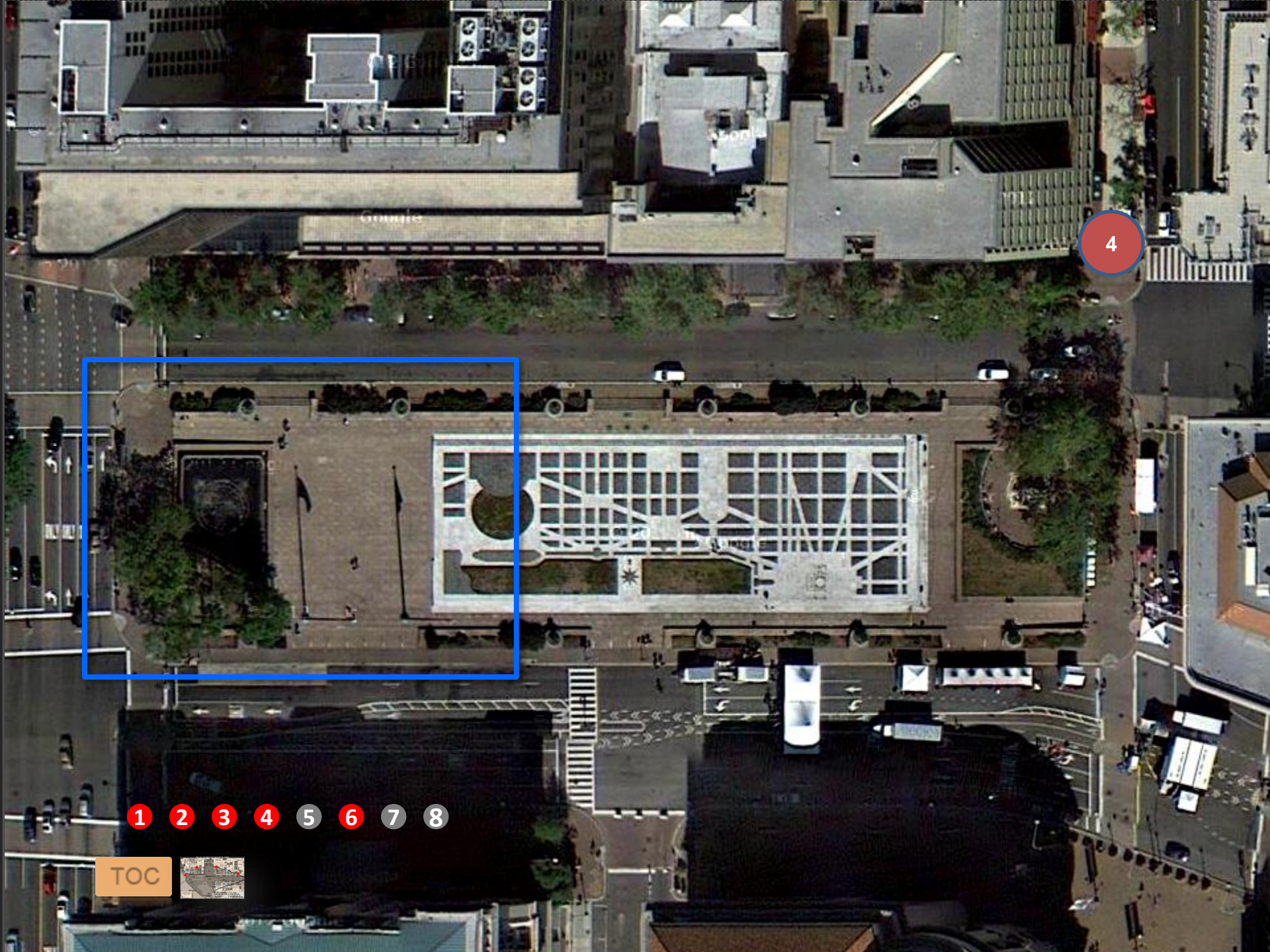
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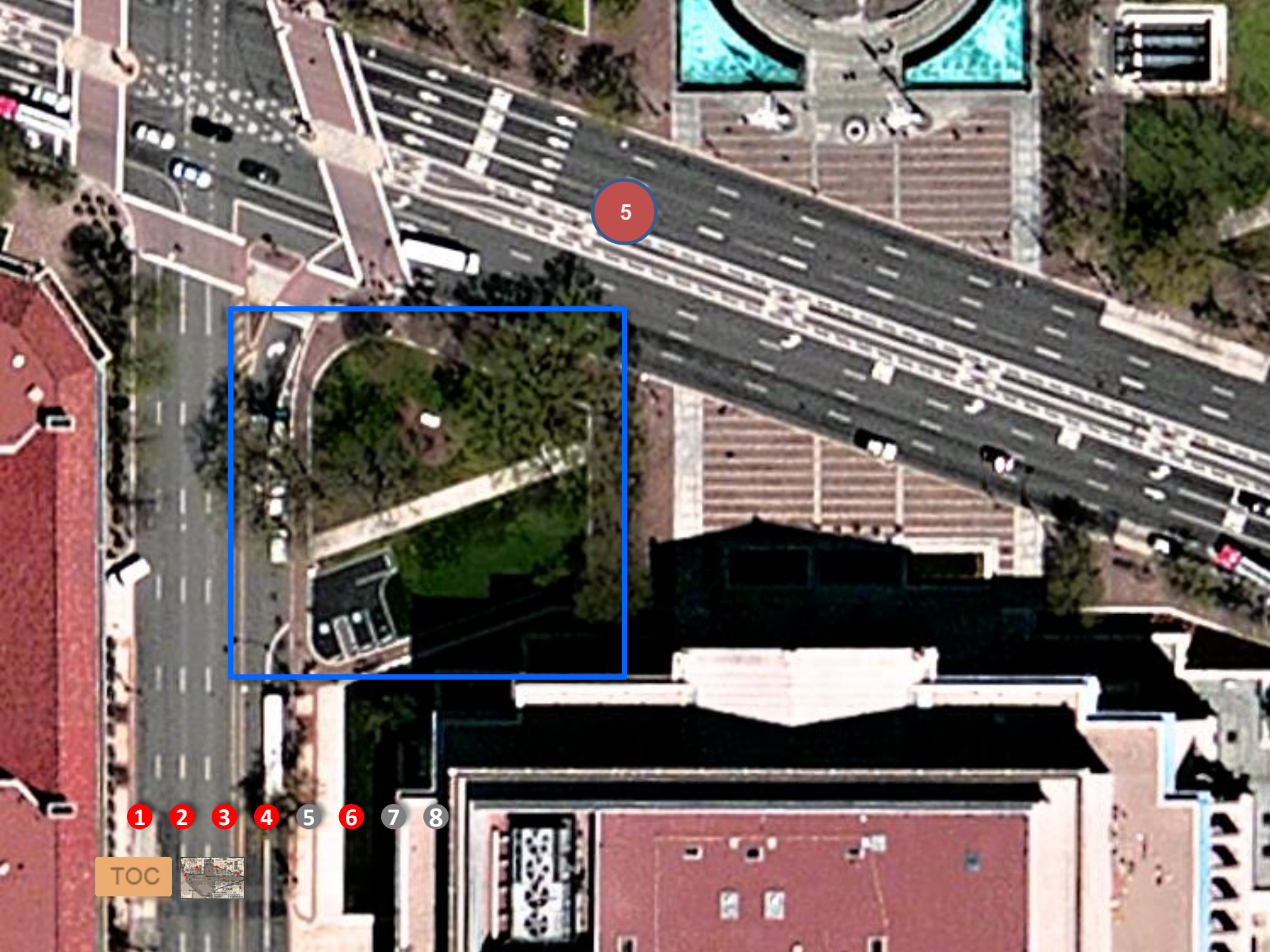
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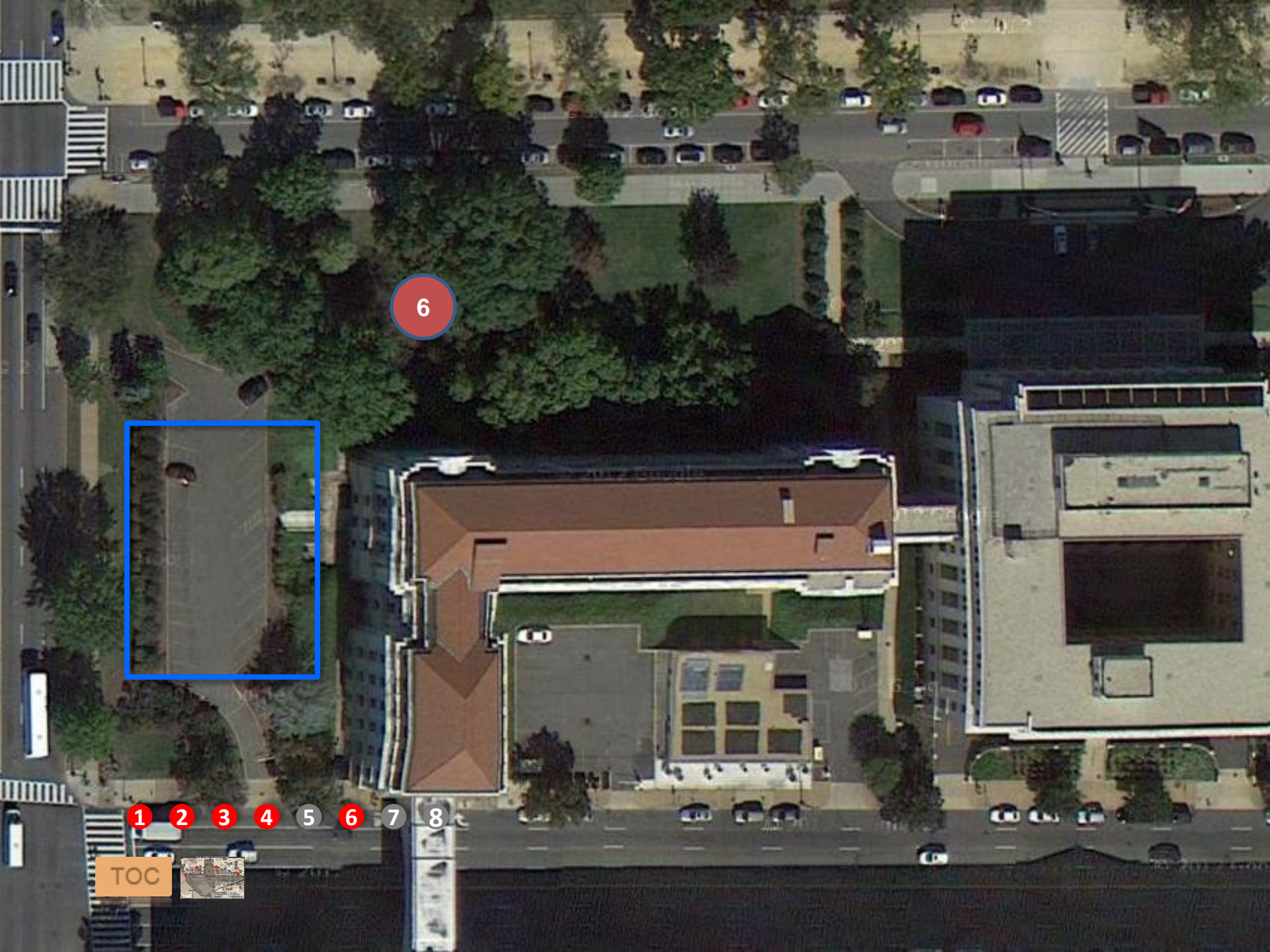
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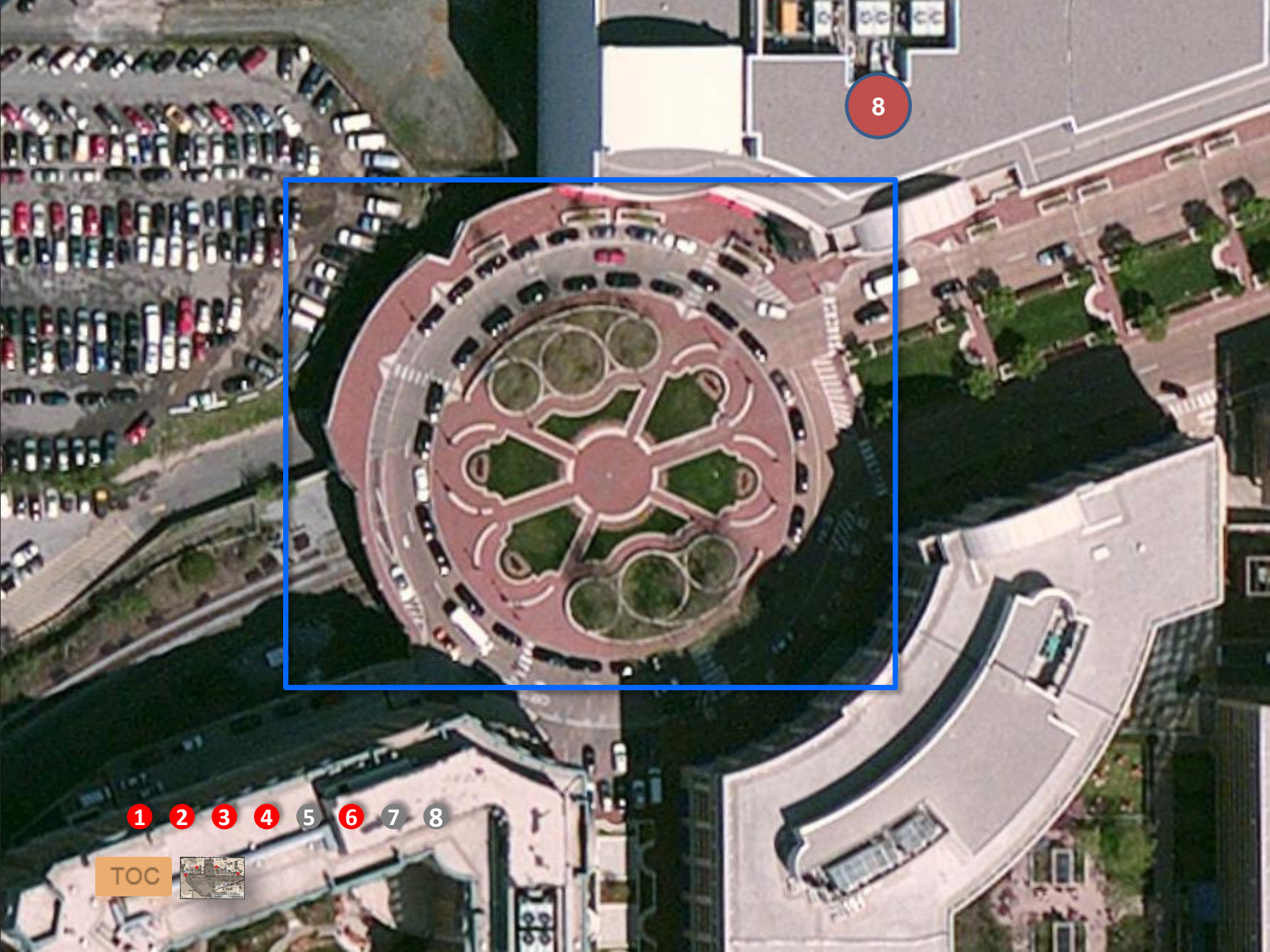


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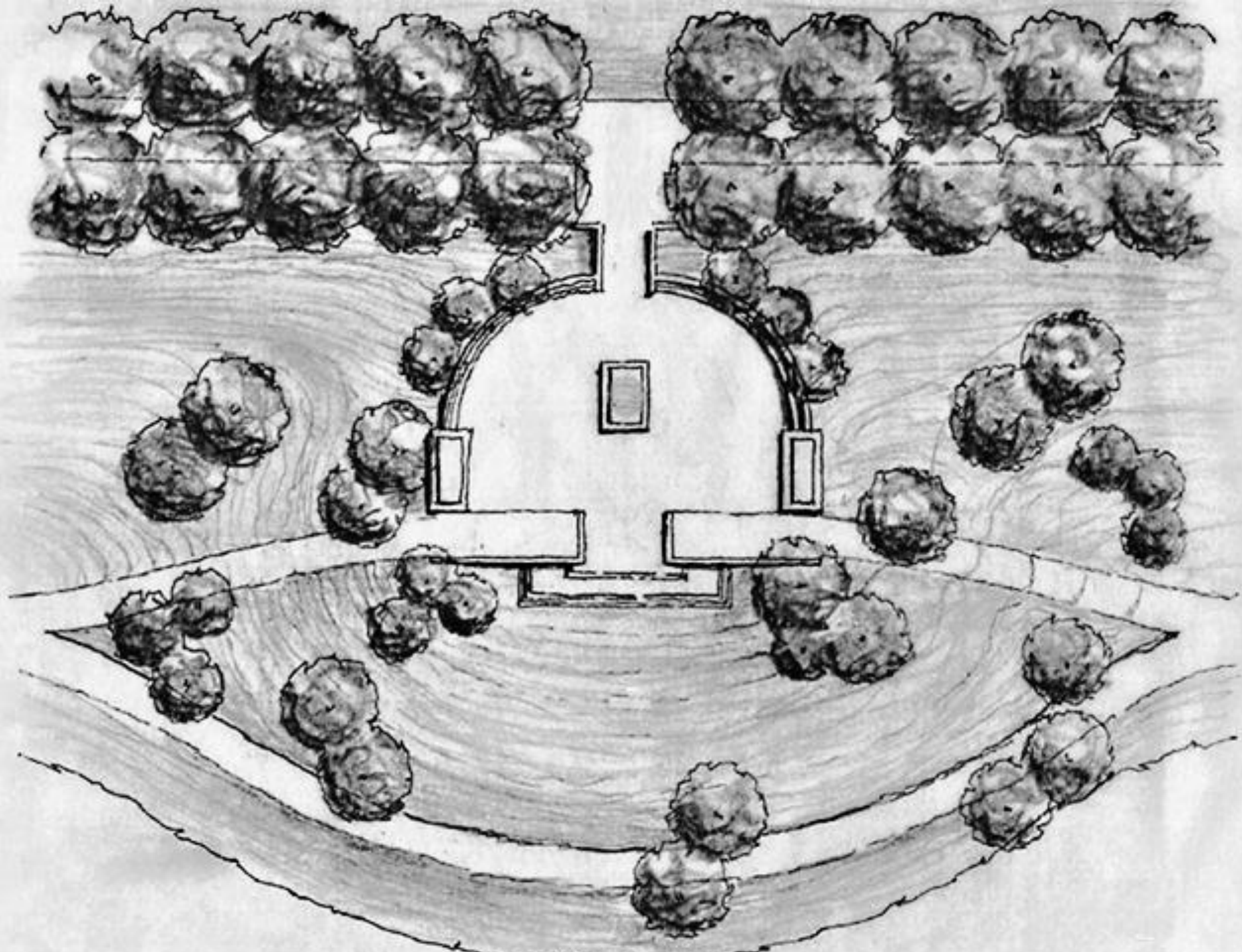
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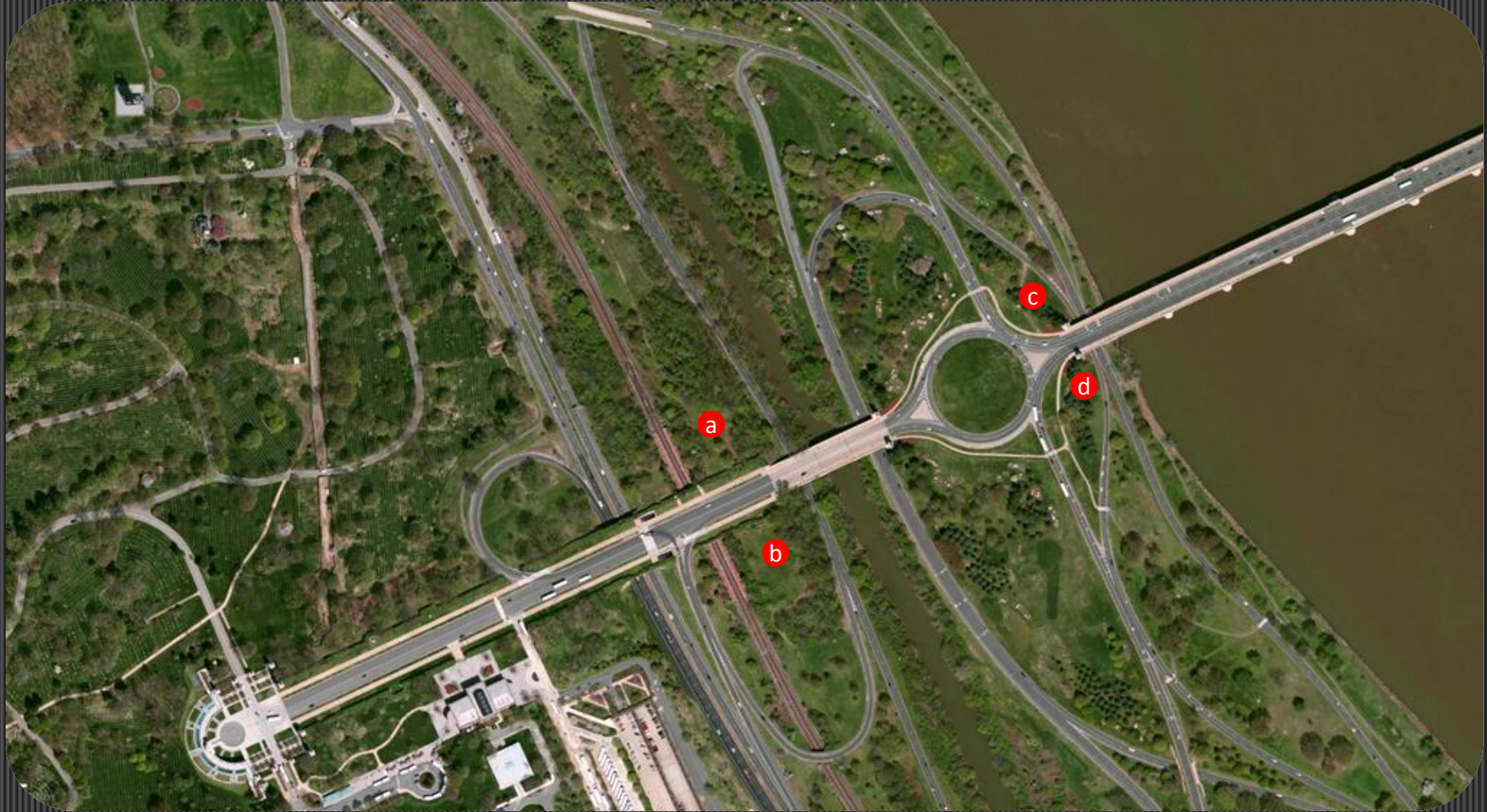








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